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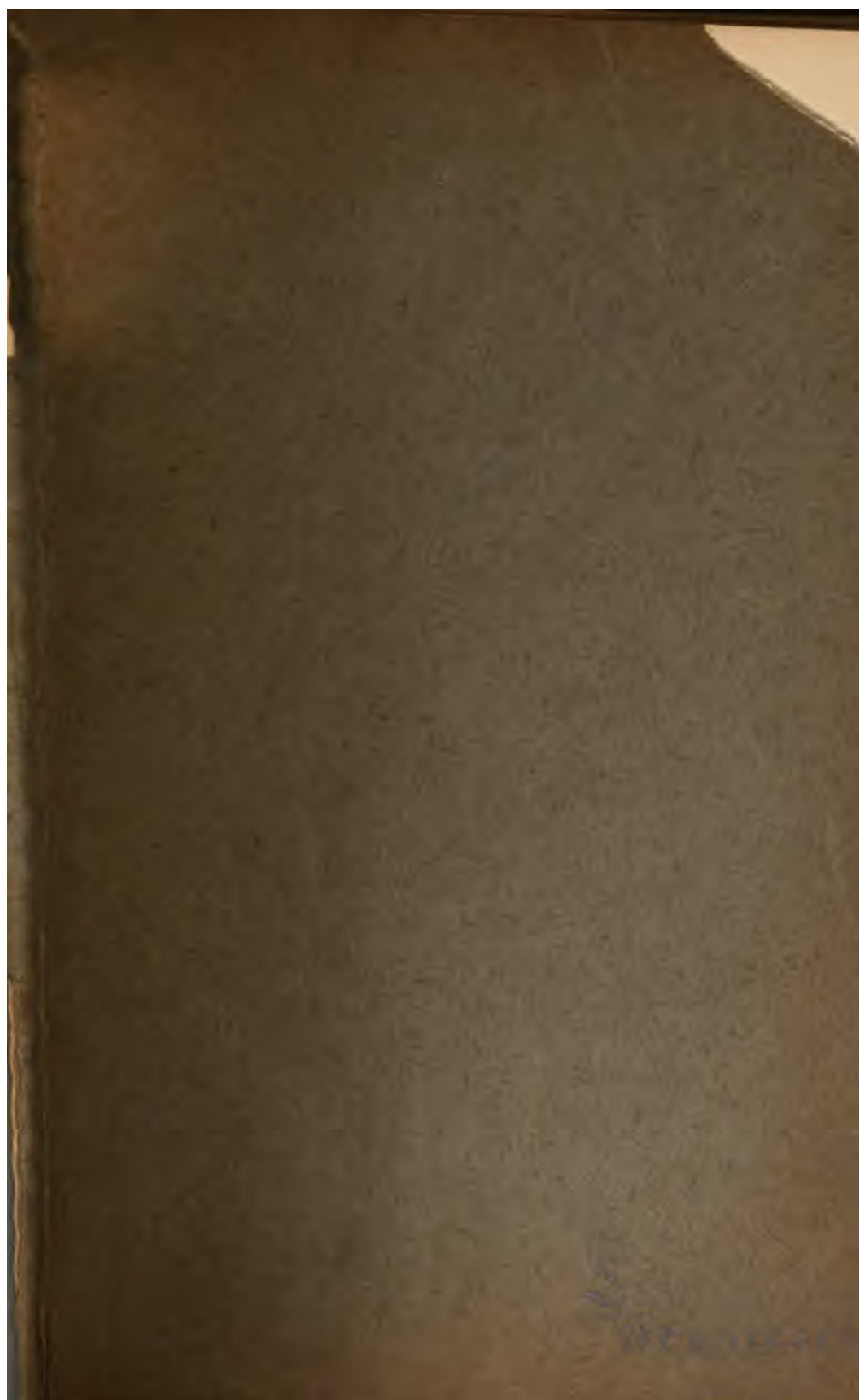
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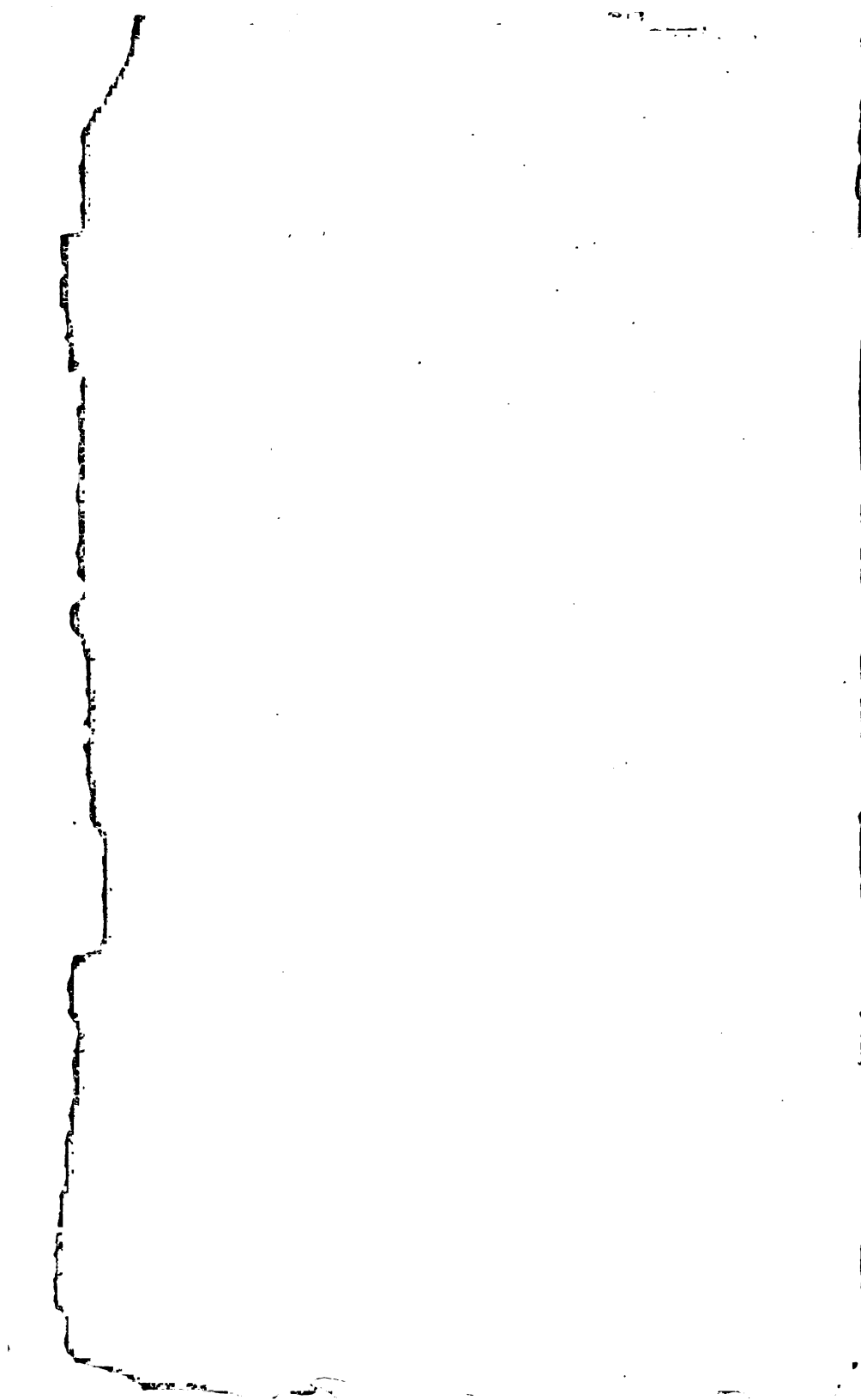
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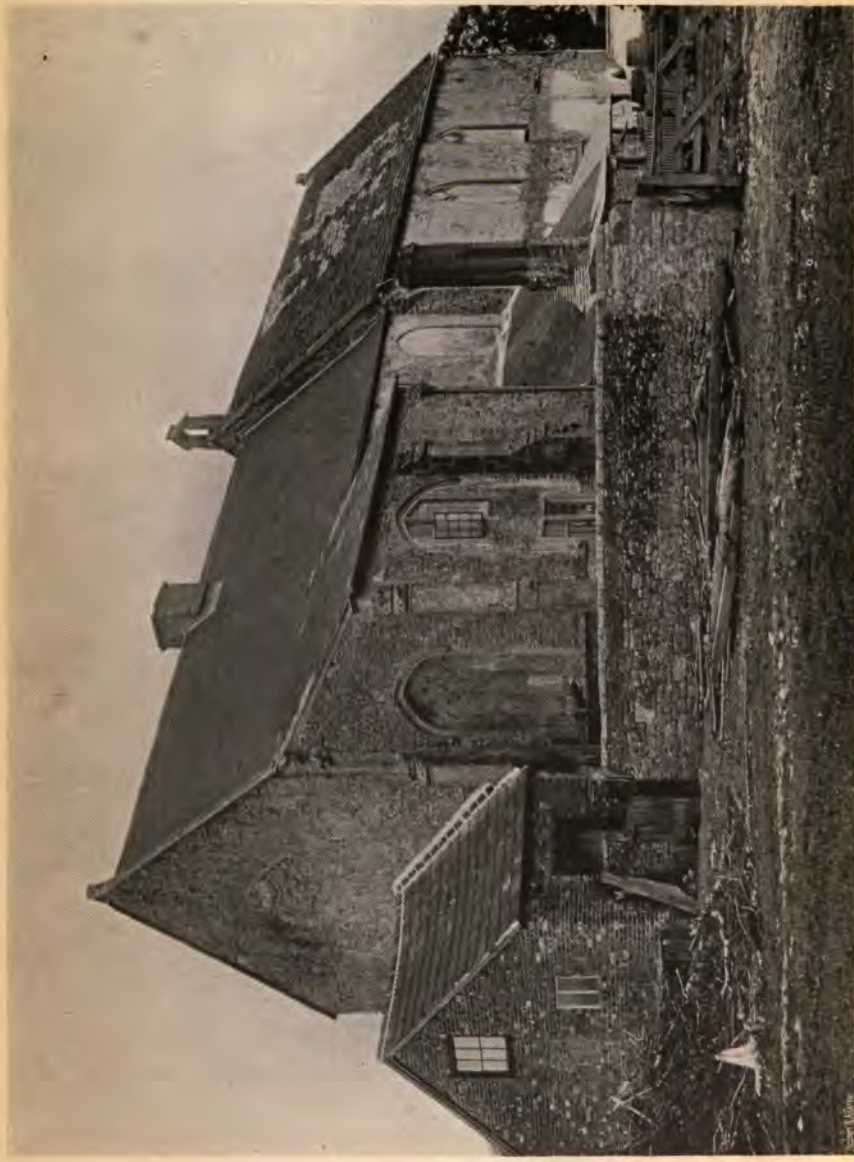
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DURING THE YEAR 1904.

VOL. L.

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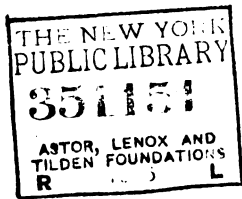
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Somersetshire
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Society
FOR THE YEAR 1904.
—
VOL. L.



REV. JOHN
PEARCE
PRESIDENT

Taunton:
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PREFACE.

THE thanks of the Society are due to Mr. T. S. Bush and the Rev. H. H. Winwood for illustrations of the Fosse Way and the Lansdown Earthwork: to the Rev. W. T. Dyne (Smalldown Excavation Fund) for help towards the illustrations of that camp: to the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society for the greater part of the expense of the blocks of the Lake Village: to the British Association for loan of block of Sketch-Plan of the Lake Village: to the Anthropological Institute for loan of block of the Staple Fitzpaine copper celt: to Dr. F. J. Allen, Messrs. H. St. George Gray and J. H. R. Weaver for photographs in this volume; and to Messrs. Arthur Bulleid, F.S.A. and H. St. G. Gray for plans and sections of the Lake Village and Smalldown Camp.

F. W. W.

December, 1904.

revised - 17 Feb 05 - J. H. R. W.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1904.

THE fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held at Gillingham, on Tuesday, July 19th.

The Rev. E. H. BATES, on taking the chair, said he was presiding temporarily in the absence of the retiring President, Mr. Francis J. Fry, and he would only stay in the chair long enough to introduce the new President, Mr. T. H. M. Bailward.

Mr. Bailward then took the chair.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER read letters of regret for inability to be present, from the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, M.P., and the Rev. L. R. M. Leir. Lieut.-Col. Bramble, F.S.A. had asked him to apologise to the President for being unable to be present. He was sorry to say that Col. Bramble had broken his arm.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., in the absence of Lieut.-Col. Bramble, read

The Annual Report,

which was as follows :—

“ Your Committee present their fifty-sixth annual report. Since their last report forty-eight new names have been added to the list of members. The loss by deaths and resignations has been only nineteen. Altogether the net gain has been twenty-nine. The total membership of the Society at date is 641.

“ The balance of your Society’s general account at the end of 1902 (your accounts being made up in each year to December 31st) was £192 4s. 2d. against the Society. At the close of 1903 there was a balance of £171 17s. 8d. against the Society. In neither case was the liability for the cost of the volume for the year then expired, or on the other hand any unpaid subscriptions, taken into account. The total cost of Vol. XLIX (for 1903), including printing, illustrations, and delivery, has been £127 10s. 6d. The thanks of the Society are due to Col. Bramble, Mr. F. Bligh Bond, and Mr. E. A. Fry, for their kind presents of illustrations ; also to Dr. F. J. Allen, Mr. H. St. G. Gray and Mr. J. R. H. Weaver for their excellent photographs.

“ Since your last meeting your Museum has been enriched by several donations. Amongst other donors should be mentioned Mr. C. Tite, Mr. H. Franklin, Miss Anderson, Mr. J. E. Pritchard, Mr. C. H. Spencer Perceval, Col. Bramble, Rev. F. W. Weaver, the Archdeacon of Taunton, Rev. C. H. Heale, Mr. W. de C. Prideaux, Rev. R. B. Poole, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. C. Tite, Mr. E. Sloper, Mr. W. H. Fisher, Mr. J. Darby and Mr. H. Hawkins. Mr. Tite has kindly presented to the Museum his collection of 268 Somerset Trade Checks, which, together with fifty-six tokens of this nature exhibited in the Museum previously, now form a series in the Keep of the Castle. Amongst other things presented by Mr. Tite is a handsome leather model of the tower of St. James’ Church, Taunton. Mr. Pritchard has sent a collection of

eighteen palæolithic implements collected by himself in the Knowle gravel pit, Savernake. Mr. Franklin has presented several objects, and has deposited many important pieces of pottery, some of local interest. One of the most interesting deposits is a XVI Century helmet, for many years associated with Barrington Court.

"In respect to the re-arrangement of the Museum, the Curator's attention has been chiefly devoted to the collections in the Norman Keep, and the following series have been dealt with in some detail :--"Local Archæological remains from Somerset," "Miscellaneous Archæological remains," "Relics from Churches, chiefly Somerset," "Mediæval Encaustic Tiles," "Glass and other vessels exclusive of pottery," "Local and British Arms and Armour and Sporting Appliances," "The Monmouth Relics," "English Keys," and "Lamps and Lighting Appliances." The objects found during the excavations at Castle Neroche last year have been presented to the Museum by Viscount Portman, and have been exhibited in a special case.

"Your Library is steadily growing. H.M. Public Record Office has recently presented seven Vols. of *Patent and Close Rolls*, and from Col. Bramble, Vol. XLVIII of *Archæologia* has been received. The donors to your Library this year include, Rev. S. J. M. Price, Rev. F. W. Weaver, the Society of Antiquaries of London, Mr. C. H. Spencer Perceval, and Mr. F. Coombs. A MS. catalogue of the Surtees Library has been prepared.

"Since the last annual meeting, when the matter was brought before you, the heating apparatus, which formerly existed in the Great Hall of the Castle only, has been extended to all the other portions of the building used for Museum purposes and for the storage of your Library. The results of this work have been found to be quite satisfactory, and the apparatus was properly tested. The cost was £103 15s. 8d.

“The necessity of making a special appeal to the members of your Society to enable the Committee to clear off outstanding liabilities and to do some necessary work, was also brought forward at the last annual meeting. In February last an appeal was issued for this purpose, with the result that the contributions received up to June 14th have amounted to £242 7s. 0d., leaving £357 13s. 0d. still to be raised. A second appeal has recently been sent out, which has been responded to to the extent of £42 8s. 6d., leaving £315 4s. 6d. before the £600 required will be realized. Your Secretaries trust that those who have not already subscribed will endeavour to make this effort a success.

“Your Committee have observed strict economy, and no furniture has been purchased for the Museum during the current year. At the present time the repainting of the Committee Room is badly needed, the Staircase requires painting and decorating, and it is quite essential that five new oval windows should almost immediately replace those in the south wall of the Great Hall.

“Since your meeting in July, 1903, an important branch to the Parent Society has been formed at Bath, called the “Bath and District Branch of the Somersetshire Archæological Society,” with Lord Hylton as President, and Col. Clayton and Mr. T. S. Bush as Hon. Secretaries. More recently the Shepton Mallet Natural History Society has become affiliated to your Society.

“Your Curator was granted three weeks’ leave-of-absence in May for the purpose of continuing the excavations at the Glastonbury Lake Village jointly with Mr. Arthur Bulleid. The completion of these excavations will take two more years at least, during which time the investigators will deal with all the relics and with the structure of the village for final publication. Excavations have also taken place in your county this year, at Small Down Camp, near Evercreech. They were in the charge of Mr. H. St. George Gray, and were visited by

several members of your Society. The relics found have been presented to your Museum.

“ Your Museum was visited by 6,844 persons during 1903, including 1,118 visits from members. This is the largest total that has been reached, and is two per cent more than the total attained in Coronation Year (1902). The total number of visitors for the first six months of the present year has exceeded the number during the corresponding period of 1903 by thirty-three per cent.

“ Mr. H. St. George Gray, the Curator and Assistant Secretary of your Society, having held office for a period of three years in April last, your Committee unanimously agreed to increase his salary by £30 a year, and expressed their cordial appreciation of his services and of his zealous endeavours on behalf of your Society during the past three years.

“ In the first place we deplore the loss of our Patron, the Right Hon. the Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P., who died on June 22nd last. He was President of the Society at the Frome meeting in 1875, and as Patron formally opened the Walter Collection at Taunton Castle on May 21st, 1902. The vacancy caused by his death in the office of Patron should be filled at the annual meeting ; under Rule 2 the election is for life.

“ The Society has sustained the following losses by death since the last annual meeting :—

“ The Right Rev. Edmund Hobhouse, D.D., formerly Bishop of Nelson, N.Z., a Vice-President of your Society. He was one of the Founders of the Somerset Record Society, and was a great authority on all matters connected with the antiquities of his native county ; Dr. W. W. Walter, an Honorary Member of your Society, and the generous donor of the collection which bears his name ; the Rev. Prebendary W. E. Buller, a member since 1877, and a regular attendant at the meetings of your Committee ; the Rev. Prebendary A. W. Grafton, elected in 1873 : both these last, as well as the Rev.

Archer Thompson, formerly rector of Brympton, were at one time regular attendants at the annual meetings; Mr. G. D. Warry, K.C., a Bencher of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn; Mr. F. A. Wood, author of the *History of Chero Magna* and at one time President of the Northern Branch of your Society; Mr. Wilfred G. Marshall; Mr. H. W. Hoskyns, a member since 1859, and the donor of Romano-British remains found at North Perrott; and the Rev. Arundel St. John Mildmay."

Lieut.-Col. J. F. CHISHOLM-BATTEN moved the adoption of the report.

The Rev. Preb. W. E. DANIEL seconded, and remarked that it would be much more satisfactory if the Society's deficit could be cleared off. He would like to ascertain whether the Catalogue of the Surtees Library could not be put into their hands instead of having it in manuscript at the Castle. He thought it would be very desirable to have it embodied in their *Proceedings* for the benefit of all the members.

The adoption of the report was then put to the meeting and carried.

Finances.

The Rev. E. H. BATES, in the absence of the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. H. J. Badcock), presented the annual statement of accounts.

Mr. C. TITE moved that the accounts be received and adopted. He could not but follow in the same lines as the Rev. Preb. W. E. Daniel, in hoping that some effort would be made to clear off the deficit, or, at any rate, to do something towards that result. A great deal, of course, had already been done, but those who knew anything about the inner working of the Society knew how carefully the Society's income was spent. Already there had been good results from the "Appeal" made during the past six months, but it was hoped that many other members would yet subscribe to this special fund. It was a great pity that they should have to pay interest on their overdrawn accounts year after year. A debt of this kind hung over a Society like theirs as a kind of nightmare. Mr. Gray's hands were tied in many directions. He could not even get new cases to display the things which they had, and the idea of extending the Museum was not practicable at present, although the Society's collections were still greatly crowded. He wished that members would visit the Castle oftener and see what had been done during the last few years, and how the Museum had grown. He thought that there was no better way of appealing for funds than at the Annual Meeting, and he hoped that out of this meeting would come a distinct and determined effort to clear off a large portion of the deficit which still remained.

The Rev. C. H. HEALE seconded the proposition, and remarked that it would have been much pleasanter if they could have received and adopted the Treasurer's accounts with a balance in hand. He did not think the members individually exercised their influence and position sufficiently in getting new members from time to time. He thought that throughout the county there were many influential people who would take an interest in the Society if the subject were only properly placed before them. If they could increase the number of their members considerably, a deficiency would seldom, if ever, have to be recorded.

The adoption of the accounts was carried.

Election of Officers.

The PRESIDENT moved that Viscount Portman be elected Patron of the Society, as he had kindly consented to act. They all felt deeply the loss sustained by the Society by the death of their late Patron, the Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P. Notwithstanding his numerous engagements he had always been ready to give his valuable help to the Society, when that aid was needed ; and gave it, not from a mere perfunctory sense of duty, but from the keen interest he took in the antiquities and objects of interest of the county for which he so long acted as Lord Lieutenant. He was sure that they could not have a better successor than Lord Portman. The long historical connection of the Portman family with the county of Somerset, and the position which Lord Portman occupied, both in Somerset and Dorset, made him, of all men, the one they would most wish to have as their Patron. He had shown by his recent gift of the "finds" lately made at Castle Neroche, that he took a real interest in the Society, and he (the President) was sure they would all, most unanimously, elect Lord Portman, and think themselves very fortunate in having so good a Patron.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER seconded the proposition. It was true that Lord Portman lived in Dorset, but he had a great deal of land in Somerset ; he thought they were to be congratulated in having him as their Patron.

The proposition was carried.

Mr. T. S. BUSH, in proposing the re-election of the officers of the Society, with the addition of the names of Mr. A. E. Eastwood and the Rev. S. J. M. Price to the Committee, and Mr. Arthur Bulleid, F.S.A. and the Rev. C. H. Heale as Local Secretaries for Midsomer Norton and Watchet respectively, tendered a hearty vote of thanks to the Secretaries and the Council for their work during the past year.

Mr. F. WERE seconded, and the motion was cordially carried.

The Rev. D. P. ALFORD, in moving the election of forty-eight new members, said the losses they had sustained by death, and their present financial position, made them the more pleased to welcome new members. They wanted to be set free from debt, to elect new members, and to get the appeal for donations towards the Society's deficit more largely responded to.

Mr. H. C. WARRY seconded, and the motion was carried.

Somerset Record Society.

The Rev. E. H. BATES, Hon. Secretary of the Somerset Record Society, made a statement as to its position. He said that they issued a second volume of *Somerset Wills* in January. They had hoped to bring the publication down to 1558, when the Rev. F. Brown's collection took up the running, but it was found that the collection got so much richer that they could not manage to get beyond 1530. What was lacking in one direction was made up by going one step back, and by printing those preserved in the *Lambeth Registers* (1363-1491), to include every will of the Mediæval period. That left them enough wills to make a volume for a future year. They had got an entirely new feature in the volume for 1904. It was being edited by Mr. Green, than whom no one was more capable, and it contained an account of the Muster Rolls of the county in the time of Elizabeth, including every means taken for its defence against its enemies; the names of men taken out of each parish, and the weapons they had. The editor was going to add a preface, giving an account of the whole system of self-defence. When they read through that preface they would find that they had made singularly little advance in the matter of defence. In 1905 the Society proposed to conclude the series of wills. The foundations of county history must rest on these records of change of property. There is no reason to anticipate any speedy demise of the

Society. He reported last year that the County Council had appointed a committee to consider the question of the local records preserved in the Shire Hall, Taunton. He was happy to say that not only had the committee reported, but that the County Council actually agreed to find the money, which was still more to the point, and for the last three months an expert from London had been busily engaged in dusting, ticketing, and cataloguing the whole of the records now in the cellars of the Shire Hall, at Taunton. The records were even more interesting than might have been supposed. They were of practically all classes, going back to the very beginning of the XVII Century. This was the first step towards making these a little better known, and he hoped the County Council would, before long, be prepared to vote another sum of money to bring out a volume of what would be the most valuable local records they had ever published. This would be following the good example of Middlesex and Hertford, and several other County Councils, not only in putting the records in order, but also in making their contents a little more accessible.

Replying to Mr. Daniel's remarks as to the Surtees Library, the speaker said that Mr. W. E. Surtees' widow, Lady Chapman, left the Society his large collection of books, some fourteen years ago. The Society had just printed a library catalogue when this collection was handed over, and that catalogue therefore, before it was actually circulated, was out of date. Since that time they had not found it possible to bring out a catalogue of the united collections. A valuable MS. catalogue of the Surtees Library, drawn up by the Curator, was kept in the reading room for the use of members. During the last year a small sub-committee had been appointed to examine the books in the library. He thought they might very well get rid of one-third of the volumes, and expressed the opinion that they should be given the power to destroy useless books and papers; such power being already possessed by the Public Record Office in London. To some people

a book was a book, and must not be destroyed, but it was hard on the Society to have this huge collection without the power of using a lethal chamber.

The Presidential Address.

MR. T. H. M. BAILWARD then delivered his address. He said :

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I feel sure that I only express the feelings of all members of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, both here and hence, in echoing your regret for the loss of so many distinguished members by death during the past year. Of our Patron, Lord Cork, who was always ready to aid the Society when called on upon any great occasion, and who did this not merely from a sense of duty as Patron, but from a genuine interest in everything connected with the history and antiquities of the county over which he so worthily presided as Lord Lieutenant; of Bishop Hobhouse to whose wide and accurate knowledge you have borne testimony in your report, and of whom I would say that he never made or at least earned an enemy, but on the contrary bound all those who knew him intimately by the closest ties of affection and respect; of the Rev. St. John Mildmay, Preb. Buller and Preb. Grafton, all men of wide reading and culture whose loss will be keenly felt by the Society.

It may at first seem strange that a Somerset Society should meet in Dorset, but if we consider the important influence on history of the forest belt, in which Gillingham is a link, which extended from Southampton Water by the New Forest, (enlarged not created by William I), Cranborne Chase and the forests of Blackmore and Gillingham, Selwood, Mendip and Kingswood into Gloucestershire, and the many interests which cluster round the borders of Somerset, Wilts and Dorset, we shall, I think, admit that the choice has been well made.

My geological knowledge is of that kind which is proverbially dangerous, yet I will venture to note one fact which appears to me of interest, viz.:—that whereas on the western side of the Stour and Cale basin the older formations, the cornbrash and forest marble, the fuller's earth and Mitford sands, are on the hill tops, dipping beneath the Oxford clay in the vale, on the east side the newer formations, the chalk of Mere and Hindon overlies the greensands of Stourton, Kilmington, and Pen, which in their turn rest on the Kimmeridge clay of Bourton and Gillingham succeeded by the coral rag of Stoke and Cucklington overlying the Oxford clay of the Cale valley.

There can, I think, be no doubt that the geology of the district has been the parent of its early history. It is common knowledge that the downs and uplands were the first and most densely populated parts of Britain. The artificial hill of Silbury, three-quarters-of-a-mile round and 170ft. high, and the great temples of Avebury and Stonehenge are in themselves proofs positive of a teeming population. The great stones of the outer circles of the latter must have been brought from the downs near Marlborough to their present position, on rollers, by thousands and tens of thousands of human hands. How raised, and especially how the great transoms were dropped into their mortises without cranes or machinery, must ever remain a mystery, though I think that we may conclude that the dreamer Merlin, to whom the work is attributed, was no mere dreamer, but a British Archimedes. There they stand, and perhaps will stand as long as the chalk on which they rest, "relics of things which have passed away, fragments of stone reared by creatures of clay." This theory of a teeming population is more than borne out by the researches of Sir R. C. Hoare. He found the downs of Wilts, Dorset and Berks, especially on ancient lines of communication, crowded with British remains. Near Woodyates, a Romano-British settlement which he identifies with the Vindogladia of the Antonine Itinerary and places on Gussage Cow Down; but

which General Pitt-Rivers, from the evidence of the spade, places with more certainty near Woodyates Inn. He found the line of the Icknield Way from thence to Sorbiodunum studded with camps, enclosures, traces of the settlement of the living, and, still more numerous, barrows of the dead, amongst them, at Broad Chalke, that of Gawaine, Arthur's sister's son ; the evidences of settlement less clear and numerous, often to be identified only by the greener turf and blacker earth turned up by the moles, for the simple reason that the plough obliterates a hollow much sooner than it does a mound. He found in the valley of the Avon, from Sorbiodunum to Upavon, camps and barrows without end, the remains including a racecourse on the east side of the Avon opposite to Stonehenge. He found on the line of another British and Roman road, which he traces from Sorbiodunum through Wilton, Dinton Beeches, Charnedge, Maiden Bradley, Wanstrow and Maesbury to the Bristol Channel near Brent Knoll, extensive remains of British settlements in Grovely and Great Ridge woods, including enclosures, ramparts, sites of dwellings and the covered ways by which British villages were connected. He found on the line of the Roman road from Marlborough to Bath the same wealth of British and Romano-British remains, including the site of the Verlucio of the Antonine Itinerary near Spy Park. There can, I think, be no doubt that the downs of Wilts, Berks and Dorset were the great centre of the religious and the political life of the Britons.

It is with much diffidence and probably more presumption that I venture to put forward the theory that this British centre, where not defended by forest, was protected by regular lines of fortification. On the north by the Wansdyke with its ditch on the north side traced by Collinson from Portishead by Belluton (Domesday Belgetone), Long Ashton, English Combe, Norton St. Philip, Hinton Charterhouse, Claverton Down, Monkton Farley and Wraxall ; by Neston and Spy Park to Morgan's Hill, by St. Ann's Hill and Chick

Changles Wood to Marlborough, thence by Great Bedwin, Everleigh and Scots Poor to Andover, length eighty miles. By Hoare, who does not consider the dyke from Marlborough to Andover part of the true Wansdyke from Long Ashton to Marlborough; and this great rampart was supported by the camps of Maes Knoll, Stantonbury, Bathampton, Rybury, Chisbury and Oldbury. I am aware that so high an authority as General Pitt-Rivers considers the Wansdyke to have been Romano-British on the strength of Samian ware and iron objects found in sections made near Devizes. He found in Section I at Shepherd's Shore an iron knife and nail on the old surface beneath the rampart and five pieces of Samian ware in the outer bank; in Section II at Brown's Barn, 7·9ft. deep, an iron cleat and one piece of Samian ware on the old surface line, and four other fragments in the body of the rampart; in all the sections British pottery: in surface trenching about ninety-five per cent British Pottery, five per cent Samian. The small amount of Samian ware and iron objects found on the old surface line is hardly, I think, sufficient evidence to prove the Wansdyke Roman or Post-Roman. Trade must have brought the so-called Samian ware, made largely in Gaul, to Britain long before the advent of the Romans, and the use of iron in Britain was probably at least a century anterior to the invasion of Julius Cæsar, and even if the presence of Samian ware and iron objects was proof positive of Roman occupation, the very few examples found might have been carried into the rampart by the work of moles, badgers, rabbits or worms, or completely altered in level by quarrying the Roman Road for materials for road making elsewhere. Hoare, on the other hand, has pretty conclusively proved that the Roman Road between Morgan's Hill, Devizes, and Monkton Farley was constructed to a great extent upon the agger of the Wansdyke. He found the names Wandsdyke, Wands Mead and Wands House attached to different parts of this road, a section of which was clearly visible in Neston Park, and that it had been at Bulcot Lane and

elsewhere almost entirely quarried through for road material. I therefore prefer to follow Sir R. C. Hoare, and Drs. Stukeley and Guest in considering the Wansdyke of Belgic origin. On the east, by the earthworks and camps of Casterly, Chisenbury, Knighton Down, Yarnbury, Ogbury, Clarendon and Sorbiodunum. On the south by Grim's Ditch running from Braemore by Odstock, Hunnington, Combe Down, and by the north of Vernditch to Woodyates, a work with its ditch on the south side perhaps corresponding to Wansdyke and intended for the protection of the district between them, and possibly continued through the woodlands of Cranborne Chase by an abattis of felled trees. General Pitt-Rivers has completely demolished all claim on the part of Bokerly Dyke to a pre-Roman origin by the discovery in the base of the rampart of a large number of Roman coins, one or two of as late a date as Honorius and Arcadius.¹ The line of Grim's Ditch was supported by the camps of Castle Ditches, Braemore; Chiselbury; Castle Ditches, Tisbury; Clearbury and Winkelbury. On the west by the forest belt to which I have alluded, strengthened by the great camp of Badbury, the camps of men of war mentioned by Leland at Stourton, Whitesheet, and the works of Roddenbury and Bratton, near Westbury. It will be objected that many of these works are not British at all, but Roman, Saxon, or even Danish. I would reply that, as I have previously observed, the Wansdyke carries upon part of its agger a Roman Road, that Icknield Way cut a gap through the Grim's Ditch, and that Sir R. C. Hoare, who investigated many of these camps with the spade, found that even where the form of the rampart was not British, there were invariably traces of British occupation: lastly that

1. May I suggest that Bokerly was Saxon. at first a defence against, and finally an approach to, Grim's Dyke; and, if thrown up at night, this would account for the large number of coins which must have been passed unnoticed by the workmen. And this surmise is perhaps strengthened by the name Britford near Salisbury, which like that of Englishcombe near Bath, indicates a point of long contact between the two races.

Suetonius records that when Vespasian, about 45 A.D., led the legions of Claudius from Southampton Water through the Down country to his final great victory at Penselwood, he fought thirty battles and took twenty oppida or hill-forts. Now, if these were not the very camps which have been named, or some of them, where are they to be looked for?

But the most thrilling interest of the district is that it was the scene of the Arthurian epic. Geoffrey of Monmouth and the romances of Arthur and his knights, translated from the French by Mallory and printed by Caxton, are no great authorities; though it must not be forgotten that Geoffrey drew from Welsh sources, and that when he wrote the Welsh were an independent people with their own history and traditions, and a race of hardy whose special duty it was to preserve these. The chief thing which we really know about these early Welsh writings is that the originals have been lost. The MSS. of the Triad and Mabinogion and Black Book of Caermarthen, are, according to Rhys, XIV Century; therefore Geoffrey of Monmouth contains, though much embroidered, some of the earliest notices of Arthur. Nennius, is more to be depended upon, but his facts as to Arthur are extremely meagre, hardly going beyond the enumeration of his twelve great battles. Neither Gildas, Bede, nor the Saxon Chronicle once mention his name. Rhys considers the greater part of the Arthurian legend as a collection of nature myths and Celtic mythology. It is, however, an historic fact, that between the victory of Cerdic, 519 A.D., at Charford, and conquest of the greater part of the Down country and the final overthrow of the Britons at Penselwood by Cenwall in 658, there intervenes a period of nearly 140 years. The tide of Saxon conquest must have been stayed by a succession of great leaders, of whom I think we may consider Arthur to have been one of the first. It may be doubted whether there is such a thing as pure fiction, whether every legend, however much embroidered, does not finally rest on hearsay, tradition, or the personal experience of

the narrator. In the present instance it is peculiarly difficult to separate fact and fiction owing to the disappearance of the original records, yet I think that we should be loath to regard the characters of Mallory and Tennyson as the mere creatures of a poetic dream, and though we cannot trace the Winter Sea, nor the river's broad expanse down which the Lady of Shalott looked "like some bold seer in a trance seeing all his own mischance with a glassy countenance," yet we may believe that Badbury was the scene of the great battle of Mount Badon. Cadbury the only true Camelot, and Glastonbury the true Avalon where, until the Dissolution, was the tomb of Arthur with the inscription, *Hic jacet Arturus rex quondam rex que futurus.*

But to return to sounder historic ground; it was behind this forest screen that Alfred collected his forces in Selwood before marching to his great victory over Guthrum at Edington, in honour of which perhaps he restored Shaftesbury Abbey, ruined by the Danes, as was recorded in an inscription seen by Leland in 1540. It was by a victory over the Danes at Pen in 1016, that Edmund Ironside checked for a moment the victorious course of Canute, pursuing the Danes to Gillingham, where the name "Slaughter Gate" and a long barrow still record the fact. This barrow was opened in 1804, and was found to contain many skeletons hurriedly interred and a large number of clay balls which puzzled Hutchins, but which I would suggest must have been sling-bullets, the ammunition of the deceased or perhaps the cause of their death. The wars of Stephen and Matilda penetrated the district, and were marked by the capture of Nunney Castle by Stephen from the Delameres and Cary Castle from the Lovells. The wars of the Roses kept more north and east. I know of one link with the west, viz.:—that Sir Alexander Hody of Stowell, who also owned property near Gillingham, lost his head when the Yorkists got the upper hand, perhaps in consequence of the doings after the battle of Wakefield, when Margaret crowned

“ the noble brows of the Duke of York with paper, and with her scorn drew rivers from his eyes, and when my father and when Edward wept to hear the moan that pretty Rutland made when black-faced Clifford shook his sword at him.” There was plenty of fighting in the west in the great Civil war. It was in Cornwall and Somerset that Sir Ralph Hopton of Witham raised the forces with which he stormed Lansdown, and beat Sir E. Waller at Roundway Down ; it was through this country that Charles II escaped to Brighton after the Battle of Worcester, after anxious delays at Trent and Heale ; it was through this forest belt from Leigh-on-Mendip that Monmouth attempted to escape after Sedgmoor, to be taken near the tree which still bears his name at Woodyates ; and it was through Devon and Somerset that William of Orange marched towards Salisbury, when the last blood shed in civil strife in England is said to have flowed in a skirmish near Wincanton.

I will now say a few words as to Gillingham Forest. It was of no great extent ; Leland tells us only one mile by four. Its boundaries are of interest on account of the number of names still the same. It was at least twice perambulated ; once, temp. Ed. I, when the royal forests were reduced to the limits which they occupied 1 Hen. II, and again under Elizabeth. The boundaries commenced from Barnaby's Bridge, Gillingham, thence up Mere Water by Bengerville and Hunters' Ford by a wood called Horsington, thence to the boundaries of Wilts and Dorset, Fernegore, Cowridge, Kingsettle by the borders of Shaftesbury and Motcombe, by Duncliffe, by Blakestone and Seet Water to the Liddon, and from its junction with the Stour to Barnaby's Bridge. It was a small forest but remarkable in one point, that it contained a Royal Palace, nothing of which now remains except a few mounds and hollows at the junction of the Liddon with the Stour. Its origin was probably Saxon : Edward the Confessor was chosen king by the Great Council at Gillingham in 1042, which makes it probable that there was some such centre there, as a

royal residence would have afforded. Henry I visited it ; John was there sometimes twice a year from the fifth to the fifteenth year of his reign. Henry III greatly enlarged it. We have precepts to the Sheriffs of Dorset and their accounts shewing that a new chapel was built for the king and another for the queen with central shafts to the windows and painted glass ; that a great chamber was built for the king and another for the queen each with solar, with chimneys, and a kitchen with round opening in the roof, marking the time when chimneys were the luxury of the few, the many still consuming their own smoke. Edward I was there twice ; but henceforward the kings of England resided in or near London and the palace fell into decay, so that in the time of Henry IV we have an account for hauling stone from the King's Court to repair a lodge in the forest. It was no doubt used as a quarry. The last record of the King's Court was in 1790, the era of Macadam ; the foundations were quarried out and used for the repair of the road from Gillingham to Shaftesbury, so that we shall this afternoon have under our feet the first and last fragments of the palace of the Plantagenets. The forest and manor of Gillingham were the appanage of several English queens, of Margaret queen of Henry IV, of Jane Seymour, of the unfortunate Catherine Howard, and the fortunate Catherine Parr, and of Anne queen of James I. Gillingham was disafforested about the same time with Selwood, 1627 to 1637, when Charles I was hard pressed for money in his attempt to govern without a parliament. Part of the manor and forest was leased to Bruce Lord Elgin, part to Sir James Fullarton, preceptor under James to Prince Charles. Lord Elgin sold his part to Sir W. Nicholas soon after the Restoration ; the Fullartons held their part by a succession of leases into the first quarter of the last century. All the royal forests were under a special law. The first code which we have is that of Canute, which by its Draconian severity must have warmed the heart of William I, who is said to have

loved the deer as if they were his children. Offences by free-men were subject to trial by ordeal and to compurgation. The forest was divided into walks, with verderers, foresters and regarders, who visited once in three years. An assault by villein or slave on verderer involved loss of hand, a second offence death. The penalty for slave for trespass in pursuit was *ut core careat*, which has been rendered that he should be flayed: it is more likely that it meant flogged. There were strict regulations as to keeping dogs. Not even a regarder might keep a greyhound: velterers and ramshunds might be kept, but in the forest and within ten miles these were to be deprived of three toes of the right foot.

There is a charter extant at Longleat exempting the dogs of the Abbot of Glastonbury from this provision, so that, when from his hunting seat at Sturminster Newton "with hound and horn he cheerily woke the slumbering morn," his pack possessed their natural number of toes. There were also stringent regulations as to hydrophobia. Any person allowing a mad dog to go loose in a forest was liable to a fine of 200 soldi. It might apparently bite a man without further expense to its owner, but if it bit a royal beast he was liable to the enormous fine of 1200 soldi. The forest law was mitigated by Edward I, though it still remains sufficiently severe. A trespass on vert or venison was punishable for the first offence by grievous fine with two pledges, for the second by the same with four pledges, for the third the same with imprisonment for a year and a day with eight pledges. If these pledges were not forthcoming the offender became an outlaw, and swelled the ranks of the Robin Hoods and Little Johns so famous in mediæval ballad. The race of deer-stealers existed up to the time of Gilbert White, who records that the deer in Woolmer and Alice Holt, were destroyed in order to break up a gang called the Waltham Blacks. We shall be glad to learn that our English Justinian did not forget the poor, for he provides that any beasts found dead in the forest should be given to the poor or hospitia of the

neighbourhood. We shall be overjoyed to find that even when on charity bent he had a frugal mind, for he adds "so that it be not sweet or fit to be eaten of the better sort of people." Henry VIII, who was apparently curious in horses as well as in wives, enacted that no entire horse should run in forest or common under the height of 14 hands in Dorset, and 15 in Somerset. He had a summary substitute for a Brood Mares Improvement Society, for common and forest were to be driven once a year at Michaelmas by the constables, and all mares unfit for breeding purposes to be destroyed.

There is nothing new under the sun, and Sir W. Raleigh when steward of the manor and forest under Elizabeth, set up a stud farm at Gillingham.

I have now endeavoured to give a very imperfect sketch of some of the interests of this most interesting neighbourhood. I must conclude by thanking you for the patience with which you have heard me. If, like Dogberry, I am as tedious as a king, like him I have had it in my heart to bestow all my tediousness upon you. I have no doubt that if the weather favours us, the Somersetshire Archæological Society will this year add one more to the long list of its successful annual excursions.

Mr. F. F. TUCKETT proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his interesting address. Mr. E. A. FRY seconded the proposition which was carried with acclamation. This concluded the business meeting.

Luncheon at Gillingham.

The Members were entertained at Luncheon by the President, at the Phœnix Hotel.

In proposing the health of the President, the Rev. F. W. WEAVER thanked him for his address and his kind hospitality.

Col. CARY BATTEN seconded.

The PRESIDENT, in returning thanks, said that the last re-

mains of the old palace had been quarried out to mend the road that led from Gillingham to Shaftesbury, so that when they drove to Shaftesbury they would have under their feet the first and last fragments of the House of the Plantagenets.

The Rev. W. A. HEYGATE, vicar of Gillingham, expressed the welcome of the town to the Society. They had not the privilege of a Mayor and Corporation, but he asked the Society to be content with a clerical welcome.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER thanked Mr. Heygate for welcoming the Society.

Gillingham Church.

After luncheon, the Society, under the guidance of the Vicar, paid a visit to the Parish Church.

The Rev. W. A. HEYGATE gave a full account of the Church, of which the following is the substance :—

It is believed that Gillingham is not mentioned in any Saxon Charter. The Church, according to Hutchins, was originally a Royal peculiar ; the official having archidiaconal jurisdiction, granted licenses for marriages, probate of wills, and visited once a year ; the mandate for the induction of a Vicar was made out to him, but William I gave the Church and living to Shaftesbury Abbey.

In the Mortival Register we find the following information about the ordination of the Vicarage of the Church of Gillingham.

“ Ides of December, 1319.

“ On this day Roger de Mortival, Bishop of Salisbury, made an ordinance formally establishing the perpetual Vicarage of Gillingham. Up to that time the Prebendary of the Prebend of Gillingham in the Abbey of Shaftesbury had been in receipt of all the titles and emoluments of the parish and had employed priests to act as his “vicars.” The document recites that William de Handlo, late Prebendary of Gillingham,

had presented to the Bishop, William de Clyve of Motcombe, to be instituted to the perpetual Vicarage to be established by the Bishop's order. Reciting that the existing Prebendary Richard de Bateshull and William de Clyve, had humbly entreated the Bishop to make an ordinance for the endowment of the perpetual Vicarage and its members (*i.e.* chapelries), the Bishop after taking advice from competent persons as to value, etc., ordained, specified and thereby declared :

"Since he who serves the Altar should live by the Altar and he who is chosen to bear the burden should not be excluded from the reward, he ordained that the Vicar of Gillingham and his successors should have a dwelling-house in Gillingham near the Church which was formerly the house of the Rector (*i.e.* Prebendary), and a dwelling-house at Motcombe assigned to the priest who should celebrate in the Chapel there, and a dwelling-house at Stour Estovere assigned for the priest who should celebrate and continually reside there, and a dwelling-house at Stour Westovere assigned for the priest who should celebrate in the Chapel of that village."

In the year 1326 Bishop Roger de Mortival finding that many churches in his diocese were unconsecrated issued a commission to Robert Petyt Bishop of Enachdune to consecrate them, by virtue of which commission Robert Petyt consecrated fifty-three churches in the diocese, including Stour Westovere and Gillingham. Before this date no doubt a moveable consecrated Altar slab was used for the celebrations of the Mass. Enachdune was a small Irish Bishopric in the province of, and about five miles from, Tuam. Robert Petyt was Bishop of Clonfert, 1319-25, acted as Suffragan of Worcester 1322, was translated to Enachdune 1325, and acted as Suffragan to Salisbury.

It has been suggested that it was after this arrangement as to the endowment that the Abbey rebuilt the chancel. It is in this part of the church, as we see, together with the chapel on the north side which now forms the vestry, that the present

historical interest of the church centres. The nave was rebuilt in 1838 ; and the only opportunity which I have had of seeing anything that tells of the building thus taken down is from an engraving of 1805, which shows the north and south aisles enfolding the tower. Outside the chancel is the XV Century font of Purbeck marble with the Tudor ceiling above it. Some of the seats, together with the backs of some, probably parts of the XV Century rood-screen, are the sole remaining parts of the nave of the mediæval church.

In the chancel itself, almost entirely of the XIV Century, with its remarkable single Purbeck shaft, one may notice the ball-flower pattern of the period in the capitals of the arcade, dividing the chancel from what was the chapel of St. Katherine, and also running along the whole of the outer north side. The string-course, the same inside and out, is of an unusual section. In the piscina we see a late example of centre shelf, and above it an upper shelf for a small cruet—the original XIV Century ones. In the south door the hinges are the original XIV Century ones.

Coming to St. Katherine's chapel with its XV Century east window, we find the piscina still existing, hidden by a cupboard. The chapel (or chantry) was founded originally by John de Sandhull in 1330 and further endowed by John Bettesthorpe de Chadwick in 1398. His brass you will see in Mere Church. His gift to Mere consisted of twelve acres of land in Gillingham. He held the advowson of this chantry, and at the Reformation the lands belonging to it were given to King's School, Sherborne. In the chapel is the monument of the two brothers Jessop ; John, Fellow of All Souls, Vicar of Gillingham and Prebendary of Salisbury from 1579 to 1625, and Thomas *in medicinis doctor*. He is also spoken of as the rescuer of certain parish lands, almost lost ; but in their earlier days (1584) both brothers it seems somehow incurred the hostility of the people of the place, as an entry says that Thomas Jessop, Doctor of Medicine and John Jessop, Vicar, are

slanderers and disturbers of their neighbours to the bad example of the Queen's lieges. A certain William Jessop, clerk, is twice prosecuted and fined in 1583 for breach of the game laws, having shot with a fire-arm called a hand-gun a bird called a heron, he not having property in his own right. The Jessop vault lies to the east of the present lectern. The monument to Frances Dyrdo, 1733, is to the daughter of the Henry Dirdoe whose name is on the north wall of the chancel. The family were evidently settled here for a long time. In 20 Hen. VII, 1585, we read "that this very mynde and will of the said Robert Dyrdo that if any of his heirs, man or woman of his body begotyn intend to sell or lay out any of this land above named to mortgage, then his mind is that the next of the blood of Dyrdo shall come and clayme all the same land and if that name of Dyrdo dye out without an issue of that body remaining, then the above named Robert Dyrdo will, that William Hardgyll, his sisters sonne and his heir come into the court and clayme all the said land, and if he and the stock of the Dyrdos do dye without issue thenne the said Robert do give all the same land to the Church of Gillingham and have a solemn obit once a year to pray for him and all Crysten souls." We find a grant of pardon to Thomas Dirdoe, of Gillingham, Dorset, for piracy, of which he stands indicted but is not guilty (July 13th, 1613).

In the east tower wall is the monument of Edward Dav-enent, Vicar for fifty-four years, dying in 1679. His library, said to be worth £1000, was seized by Sir W. Waller's soldiers during the Civil War, and only restored on payment of a ransom. He was a man of great learning and said to have assisted Archbishop Usher in his chronological labours. The register of November 25th, 1663, records the marriage of his daughter Katherine with Dr. Lamplugh, afterwards Bishop of Exeter.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, in thanking the Vicar for his interesting address, pointed out that the arms of the Dirdo

family were described as a "chevron between three ostriches." He thought it extremely likely that these ostriches were really dodos, a play upon the name of the family. (See *Visitation of Wilts*, 1623, p. 95.)

Ancient Royal Residence, Gillingham.

A drive of about half-a-mile to the south-east of Gillingham, brought the members to a field containing earthworks representing the site of a palace built by the Norman kings when they came to this part of Britain to hunt.

Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY read some notes relating to this place taken from Lady Theodora Guest's book on *Motcombe, Past and Present*, 1867. He said that they stood in the angle formed by the junction of Cramburne Lake with the Lydden, on ground encompassed by a moat (now dry), in some places 9ft. deep by 20ft. broad. The rampart, which had become much denuded, was about 30ft. thick, and encloses an area (330ft. long by 240ft. broad) in which the Royal Residence once stood. The palace was built in one corner of this space, about 20ft. from the rampart, somewhat in the form of the letter L, the longer portion of the letter measuring 186ft. by 80ft., the foot of the letter being 48ft. by 40ft. The area of the house contained 16,800 square feet, and the whole enclosure comprised $3\frac{1}{2}$ roods. King Henry I appears to have resided here, for his Charter to the Cathedral of Lincoln of the manor of Biggleswade was dated from Gillingham. It seems to have been rebuilt or repaired by King John, though not at his own expense, as he made the county provide the necessary funds. About 1270, Edward I spent a Christmas here.

(*Further particulars of the Royal Residence are given in the Presidential Address*, p. 19).

Shaftesbury Abbey Excavations.

At Shaftesbury the members of the Society were met outside the Town Hall by the Mayor (Alderman J. Burbidge), Alderman F. Powell, and other members of the Corporation, Major J. Bennett-Stanford (hon. treasurer Excavation Committee), and Mr. E. Doran Webb, F.S.A. (hon. director of the Excavations), who kindly consented to act as cicerone throughout the afternoon.

Mr. E. DORAN WEBB gave an interesting description of the old churches of the X Century. These were chiefly marked by shallow transepts, short naves and great height. He then came to the great rebuilding of the churches in Christendom in the beginning of the XI Century. Up to the end of the X Century these early Saxon churches were ample for the needs of the people. They rather multiplied churches than built great churches. People had an idea that the Millennium was coming, and the X Century was hardly an age for building on a scale that marked it in the next century. In the XI Century people were busy and active in pulling down the old churches and building the great churches they saw scattered all over the land. At that time they must have rebuilt Shaftesbury. They were then building Romsey Church, and there was the strongest possible resemblance between the two churches. Both had narrow Norman choir aisles, ending in apses internally, but square on the exterior. Other points of resemblance were the apsidal chancels, shallow transepts, and long naves with two narrow Norman aisles. The speaker proceeded to describe the crypt, built in the angle of the Abbey, formed by the north choir aisle and the east wall of the north transept. Over the crypt was built a very magnificent chapel, in which was placed the shrine of St. Edmund the King and Martyr, patron saint of the Abbey. Towards the end of the XIV Century the south choir aisle was widened. Two chapels were formed at the east end of the

new aisle, each with a moulded base and a moulded plinth. The two chapels each had an altar, about 6ft. 3in. in length. The apsidal east end of the north transept was thus destroyed by the building of the crypt, and that of the south transept by the widening of the aisle. They could still see the foundations of the old apsidal end of the south transept. The graves when opened, were found to contain the débris of the monuments which were above them, and a quantity of fragments of stained glass. In the grave marked C on the plan Miss Oliver found a leaden bulla of Pope Martin V (date 1417-1431). He was Pope at the commencement of the XV Century, and that practically gave them the date of the completion of the south choir aisle; if they wanted further evidence than that it was found in the glazed tiles, one of which bore the badge of Richard II. To any expert in mouldings he had only to point to the bases of the buttresses, which fixed the date at early in the XV Century. Besides the leaden bulla two gold rings were found, one in each of the other two graves. The tiled paving was most interesting, beginning with very early work in the chancel; they had XIV and XV Century tiles in the aisles and transepts. The tiles were all just as they had been laid, and there was no attempt at restoration. Mr. Webb pointed out the original site of the spire and tower, and showed where a part of the spire had fallen and crashed into the tiled paving below. Mr. Webb conducted the party to the north choir aisle, and showed the base of one of the pillars *in situ*. In the crypt Mr. Webb pointed out the original sunk sills of two windows made to prevent the water coming into the crypt. When the crypt was opened they found a great number of skulls, but they had nothing to do with the people who built the Abbey. They were probably the skulls of a number of neolithic people. When the clubmen garrisoned Shaftesbury during the Civil Wars, in altering the old earthworks they would come across these skulls and bones, and not knowing what to do with them emptied them into the disused

crypt of the church. The Excavations Committee hoped to discover the west wall of the south transept, and the chapter house. If the latter was not too much damaged he hoped they would find the ancient Anglo-Saxon inscription found by Leland in 1530.

St. Peter's Church, Shaftesbury.

Mr. DORAN WEBB said this was one of the nine churches which existed in Shaftesbury in 1701. It was the only one remaining. A few years ago people visiting the church were in imminent danger of falling into the graves, so a concrete and tiled floor had been put down. The church was a Perpendicular building. It never had a chancel in the sense of the word, as meaning a fabric extending beyond the end of the aisles. The chancel was formed by a series of screens in the two eastern bays, and they could see where the screens went into the piers. The roof was of Late Perpendicular woodwork. The parapet on the outside was perhaps the most interesting feature of the church. It had a Tudor rose and portcullis, the badges of Henry VII. It was no doubt the work of some good Shaftesbury native in the reign of Henry VII. The old benches were found face downwards on the floor of the nave. An adjacent inn was now on the site of the old parsonage, where the vicar of this church lived. Between the inn and the church was a window (now blocked up) through which the vicar could look into the church. A small brass inscription commemorated Stephen Payne, seneschal or steward to the Abbess of Shaftesbury.

Gold Hill, Shaftesbury.

At the top of Gold Hill, Mr. DORAN WEBB pointed out the wonderful old wall, which was certainly, in some parts, XII Century. That wall surrounded the headland on which

stood the Abbey church. There was an old flagged causeway winding down the hill, and between the wall and the old thatched cottages they had a beautiful peep of the county of Dorset.

Town Hall, Shaftesbury.

At the Town Hall the ancient municipal documents, maces, chain, etc., were inspected. The maces are extremely interesting, and are described in the *Proceedings* of the Dorset Field Club, Vol. XXIV, p. lvii.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER said their best thanks were due to Mr. E. Doran Webb, F.S.A. for so kindly acting as their guide. They were singularly fortunate in having the advantage of visiting the Shaftesbury excavations under Mr. Webb's guidance.

Mr. WEBB, in returning thanks, said he was glad everyone took a growing interest in archæological work.

After tea, which was partaken of in the Town Hall by kind permission of the Mayor, the PRESIDENT expressed the Society's thanks to Mr. J. Bennett-Stanford, who had been largely instrumental in getting the excavations made, and to Mr. Doran Webb for his guidance that day. They were also indebted to the Mayor and Alderman Powell.

The annual dinner was held afterwards at the Phoenix Hotel, Gillingham, the President in the chair, and following this there was an

Evening Meeting

at the Market Hall for the reading of three papers, illustrated by lantern slides. The first paper, on "Excavations at Small Down Camp, 1904" by Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, is printed in Part II.

Mr. R. P. BREBETON read an interesting paper on "Somerset Church Towers," illustrated by lantern slides from his own

photographs. The main points of the paper were shown in a synopsis of it distributed to the members present. As Mr. Brereton has, in forward preparation, a book on the subject, it is not necessary to print his paper in these *Proceedings*.

Another excellent paper was read by Dr. F. J. ALLEN, on "The Classification of the Somerset Church Towers," illustrated by lantern slides made by the lecturer. This paper is printed in Part II, p. 1.

Second Day's Proceedings.

On Wednesday morning the members left the Phoenix Hotel in brakes for Stavordale Priory, Bruton and Cucklington. The weather was decidedly favourable, both on this day and the two following ones.

En route Mr. H. ST. G. GRAY pointed out a much mutilated long barrow, called "Longbury," situated one-and-a-quarter mile west of Gillingham in an allotment field. He said that it measured about thirty-four paces in length, and that large holes had been dug into it from the top in three places. Skeletons were found in the barrow in 1804.

Stavordale Priory.

The first halt was made at Stavordale Priory, where the President and others met the party.

The buildings were fully described by the Rev. E. H. BATES, who has since amplified his remarks to form a paper on the subject, which will be found in Part II of this volume.

Bruton Church.

At noon the party arrived at Bruton Church, where they were met by the Vicar, the Rev. DOUGLAS LL. HAYWARD, who gave the following account of the church :—

"I have been asked to say a few words on the history of this beautiful church, but I am afraid I can add nothing to what has already been written on the subject. The paper in Vol. XXIV of the *Proceedings*, except where it deals with the architectural features of the church, must be read with caution ; but for a fuller history of the Priory and its connection with the parish church, I may refer you to the introduction to the volume of the Somerset Record Society that deals with the Bruton cartulary.

"There was a church here in Saxon times, dedicated to S. Peter and founded by Bishop Aldhelm. In 688, on his return from Rome, he brought back with him a slab of white marble which he presented to this church to be used as an altar. William of Malmesbury records in the XII Century that this altar was then in existence.

"This Saxon church gave place to a Norman church dedicated to S. Aldhelm and S. Mary ; of this Norman church there remain to-day only a few fragments of stone. In the organ chamber, built into the wall are two Norman capitals dug up a few years ago in the churchyard. In the vicarage garden are two fragments of the font, and the stoup you will see as you pass round the church. This is all that remains of the church of S. Aldhelm and S. Mary.

"In 1142, Earl William de Mohun founded here a house of Augustinian Canons who were the impropriate rectors of the parish church. The Canons numbered thirteen, under a Prior who held an important position as landowner. He was lord of the manors of Bruton and North Brewham (where he had a manor house), and also of the manors of Charlton Adam and Ston Easton. The founder rebuilt the chancel and built a crypt beneath it, which still remains. This crypt became the burial place of the Mohuns, the Luttrells, and the Montagues. When the chancel was pulled down and rebuilt in 1743, the crypt was cleared and the bones buried in the churchyard, and it then became the burial place of the Berkeleys ; and to-day

there are many coffins belonging to that family lying in it. This crypt, 40ft. by 28ft., marks the extent of the founder's chancel. The church then became an *Ecclesia conventualis*, with two sets of worshippers and one ministering body : the chancel, dedicated to S. Mary the Virgin, patroness of the Priory, was used by the canons, while the parish altar of S. Aldhelm was moved into the nave, which thus became the parish church of Bruton. The small north tower, which contains two chambers one above the other, in the uppermost of which are evidences of its use as a belfry, probably belonged to this period, and through its wide porch entrance was obtained to the parish church.

"I now pass to the time of the great rebuilding. The beautiful west tower was probably the first part to be built, for on the eastern face of it can be traced the line of a steeper roof than the present. It was begun in the Priorate of John Henton, 1448-1494, and was probably completed in that of his successor, Gilbert. About 1510, Gilbert obtained a bull elevating the Priory into an Abbey, and he thus became the first Abbot of Bruton. He it was who rebuilt the naves and aisles of the parish church. The nave was extended one bay eastward, and consequently encroached on the crown of the crypt. The floor was therefore raised 18ins. above the level of the west end. The nave roof was first completed, then the aisle roofs, these latter being, I believe, rather later in the character of their mouldings. I would call your attention to the easternmost beam of the roof, the gold and colour decoration of which still remains a proof of the richness of the rood-loft and canopy.

"There were many chantries here, but only three can be located. In the easternmost bay of the north aisle was the chapel of the Five Wounds ; in the next bay westward, an inscription on the cornice marks it as the chapel of S. Katherine, and you will notice that the roof is coloured in alternate squares of red and green ; at the east end of the south aisle is another chapel with a piscina *in situ*. This was the private

chapel of the Berkeleys, and was entered by a private doorway now blocked up. The initials of Maurice Berkeley are to be seen on the bosses of the richly carved roof. There were also the chantries of All Saints, founded by Richard de Bruton in 1417, of S. George and S. Lawrence.

“Outside, on the battlements of the north aisle, you will notice the initials, W.G. of Abbot Gilbert, and also the arms of Richard Fitzjames, Bishop of London, co-founder of the school—a shield bearing the dolphin of his family, the mitre of his office, and the crossed swords of the see of London. A third device may also be seen—a monogram R.B. and a ton. Gilbert died in 1533 and his tomb may be seen close to the west entrance gate of the churchyard. The second and last Abbot was Ely, and in his time came the dissolution. In 1541, the Abbey and the estate and the patronage of the church were first leased, and then sold to Sir Maurice Berkeley, standard-bearer to Henry VIII and constable of the Tower, whose tomb, with that of his two wives, is now in the chancel.

“The present chancel was built in 1743 in memory of William, Lord Berkeley, by his second son Charles, to whom he bequeathed the manor of Bruton. It is a copy of an Italian chancel of a church of the Passionists.

“Sir M. Berkeley either adopted the Abbot's residence, or built a new mansion on a site south of the vicarage. This was burnt in 1763, and finally pulled down in 1786.

“There are six bells. The fourth was given by Abbot Gilbert in 1528, and is dedicated to SS. Mary and Stephen; the tenor is of the same date and is dedicated to S. Clement.

“The registers date from 1554.”

Sexey's Hospital.

After luncheon at the Blue Ball Hotel, the party was conducted by Mr. Weaver to Sexey's Hospital; passing on the

way the old house in High Street which was either a *hospitium* for pilgrims or else the house of the steward of the Priory. It bears on its face shields containing the maunch and cross engrailed of the Mohuns, and also a crown surrounded by five roses, probably the arms of the Priory.

Arriving at the Hospital, Mr. WEAVER said that Hugh Sexey, the founder, was a poor boy of Bruton who rose to be auditor to Queen Elizabeth and James I. His arms, *Gn. a fess sa. in chief two eagles displaced*, are a conspicuous feature of the quadrangle.

His will is given in *Brown's Somerset Wills* (2nd Series, p. 10), from which it will be seen that he died in 1619, having been born on November 18th, 1556. No mention is made in his will of the foundation of the Hospital, but during his lifetime he conveyed certain manors and tenements to Sir Lawrence Hyde and other gentlemen *upon trust* that the said estates should be employed to such charitable uses as he should, by any writing or will, appoint. These estates are still held by the Feoffees of the Hospital.

The chapel with its fine carving was much admired by the visitors.

Cucklington Church.

Later in the afternoon the members were met at Cucklington Church by the Rector, the Rev. G. Maule.

The Rev. E. H. BATES acted as cicerone, and the following is the gist of his address:—

The church is of a type rather common in this district, having the tower on the south side of the nave with the entrance in the ground stage. The north aisle is separated from the nave by an arcade of two arches; there are no capitals to the pillars or responds: the date is probably the latter part of the XIII Century. Adjoining the tower on the south side is

a chapel now opening into the nave by a modern arcade of three arches. The windows of the lights are Late Perpendicular. One of them contains the only piece of old glass in the church, the head of St. Barbara (*Proceedings*, xxxix, ii, 43, with illustration). A large bracket of green sandstone is in the east wall. The history of the chapel is quite unknown ; there is a Babwell, *i.e.* Barbara's well in the village. Owing to the rise of the ground, the chancel is considerably elevated above the nave ; the chancel arch is modern ; the east window is of three lancets under a relieving arch. The chapel on the north side is now used as an organ chamber.

The font is late Norman ; the pulpit, choir-stalls and reredos are of modern carved oak. Over the door are the royal arms, placed there in 1660. A tablet on the tower records its reconstruction in 1703, after the great storm of 26th November, 1703. The same hurricane, by throwing down a chimney stack at Wells Palace, caused the death of Bishop Kidder, and blew in the windows of Yeovil church. (For further details of Cucklington Church, see *Som. and Dorset Notes and Queries* v, p. 221).

After the inspection of the church, tea was partaken of in the Rectory grounds, by the kind permission of Mr. Maule, and the return journey was made to Gillingham, which was reached at 6.30 p.m.

After dinner, the members had the pleasure of accepting the Vicar and Mrs. Heygate's invitation to a *Conversazione* at Gillingham Vicarage. The pretty grounds were illuminated, and a programme of music was gone through. It should be added that the Vicar was chairman of a small local committee who arranged for the Society's reception—Mr. R. H. Symons acting as secretary—and these gentlemen were heartily thanked on behalf of the members present for their kind hospitality and entertainment.

Third Day's Proceedings.

On Thursday the weather was again very beautiful, and the members left Gillingham at 9.30, *viâ* Milton, for

Silton Church,

where the party was met by Major E. G. Troyte-Bullock, who had offered to describe the church, owing to the recent and lamented death of the Rector, the Rev. F. R. Sidebottom.

Interesting notes had been prepared by Major TROYTE-BULLOCK. He said that the church consisted of a nave, south aisle and chancel, with an embattled tower at the west end, a porch on the south side and a chantry chapel—formerly used as a vestry—at the north-east corner. It was dedicated to St. Nicholas. The church was mostly of Perpendicular character, but some portions probably dated back to the XIII Century. The nave was divided from the aisle by three plain arches, supported on Early English pillars with circular fluted capitals. The roofs were open timbers of massive oak with carved bosses and plates. The church was restored in 1869, chiefly by William John Percy, rector 1867-77. The old pews were replaced by oak benches; the church was re-decorated throughout; and five of the windows, including the east one, filled with stained glass at the cost of Mr. Alfred Kell who was born in the parish. The west window, the gift of Miss Chafyn-Grove, was a memorial to her brother William Chafyn-Grove, who died at Poona, November 13th, 1865. The little chapel on the north side of the chancel was interesting; it contained a beautiful fan-traceried roof. (This portion of the building is mentioned in Hutchins' *History of Dorset*, Vol. iv, 104). Hutchins said that during the restoration of the church quantities of old coins were found, as well as a curious stone coffin, which was discovered about a foot below

the floor of the church and contained a skeleton. Many encaustic tiles were also found having the royal arms upon them.

The most striking thing on entering the church was the huge monument to Judge Wyndham. It formerly stood against the south wall of the chancel, and when removed disclosed a Perpendicular window which had been restored and filled with stained glass, the gift of W. J. E. Percy, rector. Below this window were discovered sedilia and a piscina. This fine monument was thus described by W. Barnes in 1833 :

“Against the south wall of the chancel is a handsome monument, put up to the memory of Judge Wyndham by his executors, Sir George Strode, sergeant-at-law, and his brother, Thomas Strode, sergeant-at-law, by the Judge’s ‘own will and desire.’ This monument is executed by a masterly hand and represents the Judge as standing in his robes holding in his right hand a roll, and in the other a bag of papers. At his feet sit his daughters weeping: the one with a sand-glass in her hand, and the other a skull. These figures are under an arched canopy supported by wreathed columns, at the bases of which are two flaming urns and against their capitals two cherubims with folded wings, over and under which are hanging wreaths of flowers. On the base of the monument, between the emblems of justice (the sword and balance), is the following inscription :

“‘ Here resteth the body of Sir Hugh Wyndham, Kt., late one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster (under King Charles II) for 13 years. He was the eighth son of Sir John Wyndham of Orchard Wyndham in ye County of Somerset, Kt. He dyed in his circuit at Norwich ye 29th of July in ye year of our Lord God 1684, and in the 82nd year of his age. He had three wives. Jane, his first wife, was the daughter of Sir Thomas Wodehouse of Kimberley in ye County of Norfolk, Baronet. She also lyeth here interred. By whom he had two sons, viz., John and Hugh, and three daughters viz., Blanche, Joan and Rachael. John,

Hugh and Joan died young. Hugh lyeth here interred. Blanche was married unto Sir Nathaniel Napier of Moore Critchell in this county, Baronet ; and Rachael was married unto John, Earl of Bristol, of Sherborne in this county. Elizabeth, his 2nd wife (who also lyeth here interred) was the widow of Sir Henry Berkely of Wymondham, in ye County of Leicester, Baronet, and one of ye daughters of Sir William Minn, of Woodcot, in ye County of Surrey. Catherine, his 3rd wife (who survived him) was ye widow of Sir Edward Hooper of Boveridge in this county, Kt., and one of the daughters of Thomas Fleming of Stoneham in ye County of Southampton, Esquire. By his two last wives he had no issue.' ”

Major Troyte-Bullock having been thanked for his address, the party proceeded *viâ* Bourton to Penselwood.

At a point a quarter-of-a-mile south of Penselwood, and at a distance of one furlong west of the high-road, an earthwork called “ Balland’s Castle ” was passed.

Penselwood Church.

The party was met here by the Rector, the Rev. N. Parsons, who later in the morning kindly acted as guide through the woods and tortuous paths that surround the Pen Pits and Orchard Castle.

The church was briefly described by the Rev. E. H. BATES as follows :

“ There is not much to be said about the building. The nave was rebuilt in 1805 (Phelps) ; the north aisle is modern ; and the chancel has been renovated. The only part of the original design still standing is the Norman doorway on the south side of the nave. The semi-circular head has a border of zig-zag moulding surrounded by a bold roll ; the ends of the roll rest on the capitals of two neck shafts with a dancettée moulding worked on the outer edges of the necks. The tympanum is blank ; the flat lintel bears the *Agnus Dei*

between two nondescript animals. The ends of the lintel rest on two corbels representing the heads of a king and queen, but the whole thing has been terribly scraped. On the outer gable of the porch a stone has been inserted which may be the head of the cross which Mr. Pooley records to have once existed here, and to have 'probably been destroyed and its ruins carted away when the nave was rebuilt.' It contains in a cinquefoiled recess a female figure bearing a child between two kneeling figures. The tower at the west end is rather squat, with a turret on the south side. There is a Norman font, of which, as well as of the doorway, Phelps gives an illustration."

Pen Pits.

The members then proceeded to walk through wooded paths traversing many of the pits; they were brought to a halt when a good example was approached.

Here Mr. J. SCANES said that the typical "Pen Pit" was a circular depression of variable diameter and depth (up to 30ft. by 10ft), devoid of all traces of an adit, and always following the shape of an inverted truncated cone. Numbers of such depressions, frequently associated with others of a different character and obviously of recent date as was implied by their pronounced adits, occurred upon the two escarpments of greensand lying between Penselwood Church and Gasper, and intersected by Rose Combe. These depressions had been excavated over the basset surface of the upper greensand plateau, which in the neighbourhood of Penridge formed a huge sandbank, certainly not less than 150ft. thick, the ingredients of which mainly consisted of quartz grains and a good sprinkling of dark green grains of the mineral glauconite, a subsequent development of the micaceous beds of the gault series—the whole being capped to an average depth of 10ft., with oxidised débris derived from the breaking down of the

once overlying chert beds. At varying depths within the uppermost 40ft. of this sandbed, and at irregular intervals, lenticular patches of hard glauconitic sandstone Penstone occurred, from which querns or hand-mills had been made, existence of which had played an important part towards the advocating of the prevailing quarry theory.

Mr. Scanes' address was followed by an interesting discourse delivered by the Rev. E. H. BATES, who brought forward the theories regarding the origin of the Pen Pits which had been propounded by well-known archæologists. Further details will be unnecessary here, as Mr. Bates has written a paper on the subject which is printed in Part II of these *Proceedings*.

Castle Orchard.

A walk of half-a-mile brought the members to Castle Orchard, the outline of which was much hidden by high bracken. The majority of those present having climbed to the top of the *motte*, Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY gave the following address:—"Fifty years ago, the Rev. F. Warre wrote that 'Orchard Castle is Castle Neroche in miniature.' He was right so far; but he considered them to be of British construction, whereas we have now little, if any, hesitation in stating that they are Norman. The rough domestic pottery found at both places is precise in quality, and the decoration on it is of a similar character.

"Orchard Castle is a type of earthwork very different to anything of British construction, and is moreover distinguished as being an earthwork with a citadel. It is an earthwork which consists of two parts, a courtyard which is banked and ditched and a fairly lofty round mound, with a platform on the top, this mound also being surrounded by its own ditch. The mound has the remains of an ancient breastwork round

the top. This type of earthwork, instead of being situated on the top of isolated and lofty hills, is usually planted in lower ground, in or near villages, and most frequently near a church. They are not only found in various parts of England, but also all over France and in other continental countries. They arose probably with the establishment of feudalism in the X and XI Centuries. Several historical notices of these moated mounds have been found. In Norman-French they were called *mottes*, and we find this word *motte*, or its Latin equivalent *mota*, used in charters, chronicles and poems from the XI to the XIV Century. There can be no doubt that this form of fortress had become the typical one in Normandy in William the Conqueror's time; it is evidenced by the Bayeux tapestry, that remarkable piece of work whose value has been so much emphasized by Mr. Freeman. It represents William attacking one of these *mottes* and setting fire to the wooden buildings on top of it: while another picture shows his army erecting a similar *motte* at Hastings. This *motte* is still to be seen at Hastings Castle. All the castles in *Domesday Book* which have been identified have these *mottes*, except in the case of the Tower of London.

"There is no evidence obtainable that the Anglo-Saxons built these *mottes*; there is, however, *certain* evidence that the Normans built *mottes* both in Normandy and in the British Isles. The type belongs to the age of feudalism, and is an earthwork of a class one would expect the Normans to use at an early period in their conquests."

Vespasian's Camp or Kenwalch's Castle.

Time did not permit of the Society making a visit to this camp, although it was included in the programme.

Mr. GRAY contributes the following notes on the camp:—
"Kenwalch's Castle is situated at a height of 784ft. above sea-level and is intersected by the road from Penselwood to

Blackslough. It is bound by Blackslough Wood on the north-west, Castle Wood on the south-east, and Newpark Wood on the south-west. Vespasian's Camp is in Somersetshire, the nearest point to Wiltshire being Blackslough Lodge at a distance of nearly half-a-mile to the north. The camp is one-and-three-quarter-mile as the crow flies from Stourton Church and the same distance north-west of Castle Orchard, one-and-a-half-mile north from the earthwork known as 'Balland's Castle,' nine furlongs only from Stavordale, and about six furlongs north of the so-called 'Remains of a Castle' in Cockroad Wood. In form Vespasian's Camp is somewhat of an irregular oval, being more rounded in outline at the north than at the south end. The earthworks enclose an area of four acres; the rampart is of considerable strength, and before denudation commenced, it must have been some 15ft. above the surrounding level; the width of the well-marked ditch is about 20ft. The camp is probably of early British construction.

"Jack's Castle is at a distance of only one mile from Vespasian's Camp and 330 yards north-north-east of Alfred's Tower. It is also in Somersetshire, but only 230 yards from the Wilts boundary.

"Balland's Castle,¹ a quarter-of-a-mile south of Penselwood, is apparently a *motte* of Norman origin. The so-called 'Remains of a Castle' in Cockroad Wood, close to, I have not seen."

The Bristol Cross at Stourton.

The arrival of the party at Stourton was late, and luncheon at the Stourton Inn having been hurried through, the members proceeded to inspect the Bristol Cross.

Mr. A. E. HUDD, F.S.A., who some years ago was mainly

1. There are two objects in Taunton Castle Museum from "Balland's Castle," see p. 62, pt. i, of this volume.

instrumental in trying to get the cross restored to Bristol, read a paper on the subject, from which we give the following extract :—"The beautiful cross formerly one of the greatest treasures of ancient Bristol, now a striking if somewhat unsuitable ornament of a Wiltshire park, was not removed from Bristol with the consent or at the wish of the citizens, but was given by a gentleman *to whom it did not belong* (Dean Barton) to a Wiltshire antiquary, who happened to be a great collector of such 'unconsidered trifles,' Mr. Henry Hoare of Stourton. This was in 1766. The previous year, Mr. Hoare had removed from Bristol to 'Stourhead' the XVII Century building known as 'St. Peter's Pump' (called also 'St. Edith's Well') formerly on the site in Peter Street, Bristol, of a XV Century cross erected by a Bristol mayor in 1474."

Stourton Church.

At the picturesquely situated Church of Stourton the party was received by Sir H. H. A. and Lady HOARE and Mr. E. DORAN WEBB, F.S.A.

The latter described the church and pointed out the fine tombs of the Stourton family and some old glass in the windows; one of the coats represented was Stourton impaling Wroottesley (*or three piles sa. a canton erm.*)

Many of the visitors availed themselves—as far as time permitted—of Sir H. H. A. Hoare's kind permission to walk round his unique gardens, in which are situated many rare trees, temples and grottoes.

The PRESIDENT thanked both Sir Henry Hoare and Mr. Doran Webb.

Mere Church.

At 3.45 the Society left Stourton for Mere, where the Vicar, the Rev. J. A. Lloyd, met them at the fine church of St. Michael.

The Rev. J. A. LLOYD, F.S.A., gave the Society a full and interesting account of the church, from which the following has been extracted :—"The massive tower 94½ft. to the top of the parapet, with pinnacles rising another 27ft., was built about 1460. The oldest part of the church is to be seen in the interior on the eastern side of the tower, where on the rubble wall there still remains the drip-course of the old roof of a church which existed before the year 1220, when it was destroyed by fire. The high altar is dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury. There is a fine screen of transom type like those at Queen Camel and High Ham.

"The Bettisthorpe chantry on the south side of the church contains some fine old glass representing St. Nicholas, St. Martin, St. Christopher and an Archbishop; in the same chapel are hatchments, funeral helmets, and a gauntlet of the Chafyn-Grove families. The chapel was built in 1350 by Sir John Bettisthorpe on the site of a smaller one dedicated to St. Mary. The roof of the chancel was raised and the clerestory windows were added about 1460 by Dr. Gilbert Kymer, Dean of Salisbury, 1449-63. His arms are carved on the ends of the choir desks.

"The north chantry was founded by John de Mere in 1324. The chief feature in this chapel is the squint or hagioscope in one of the mullions of the screen: here 'Gerard the Bedeman' used to take his stand to see the proper moment to ring the sacring bell."

The PRESIDENT thanked Mr. Lloyd for his interesting lecture, and congratulated him upon the restoration of the church. (The church has since been described by Mr. Lloyd in two excellent Guide Books).

Woodlands House.

The Society was met at "Woodlands" by Mr. T. H. BAKER, who kindly described this interesting house. Since the meeting he has sent the following notes for publication :—

"The Woodlands estate came into the possession of the Dodington family about the middle of the XIV Century, by the marriage of Thomas Dodington of Dodington, co. Somerset, with Jane, daughter and heiress of John Guphaye or Guphey of Mere Woodlands. The exact date of the marriage is not known, but the father of this Thomas Dodington died before 1364, and his grandfather, Philip Dodington, in 1345. Probably Thomas Dodington built the house, as the arms of Dodington (*3 bugle horns sable, stringed gu.*) are inserted in the porch. Christopher Dodington, who died 1584, was a man of importance in his day and one of the leading J.P's. in the county; he married Margaret Francis of Combe Florey, co. Somerset, and as the arms of Dodington impaling Francis with the crest (*a stag lodged to the sinister side argent, in his mouth an acorn or, stalked and leaved vert*) may still be seen on a chimney-piece in a room under the chapel, this is undoubtedly the period when great alterations were made in the structure. The arms of Francis are *argent, a chevron between three annulets gules, pierced of the field.*

"Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A., says 'The manor house (of which only the hall remains) and the chapel appear to have been erected in the latter half of the XIV Century, probably 1370-80, during the period of transition from Decorated to Perpendicular. The work presents the curious mixture of the details of both styles; thus the east window of the chapel has mouldings, which are characteristic of the earlier period with the tracery of the latter fairly fully developed. The window on the north side of the sacrarium has similar mouldings, while the tracery is of an earlier or *flowing* type, but there is no lack of evidence that both are coeval with the rest of the building.

"The building forming the chapel is of two stories, but as there are no original windows in the lower storey, nor a doorway as early as the walls, I conjecture that it was only constructed for the purpose of raising the chapel to a higher

level than that of the hall, and it appears not to have been otherwise utilized. The chapel proper remains structurally in its original condition, the walls, roof, two square-headed windows on the north, and a pointed one on the east, the doorway opening into it from the hall (as well as the one leading to the chapel) with its *door and hinges*, and the piscina in the south wall of the sacarium, are all parts of the original building. It has also a coeval outside built-up doorway in the north wall which could only have been approached by external stairs, and there are traces of a west window which were removed to make way for the Elizabethan chimney-piece. The first alteration in the building appears to have been the insertion of two windows and an inside doorway in the walls of the apartment beneath the chapel; this took place about 1530 when the north door of the chapel was doubtless built up and the stairs removed. About the year 1600 the chapel was converted into a living room, and a chimney-stack built against the outside of the wall (as the construction of the masonry shows). A chimney-piece of rich design was put up at the west end of the chapel, and a similar one, bearing the arms of Dodington impaling Francis, in the room beneath; the latter also had the addition of an elaborate plaster ceiling, part of which has been destroyed, over the portion screened off.'

"The Dodingtons held Woodlands till 1705, when the estate was purchased from Stephen Dodington by Sir Matthew Andrews, Knight, who resided there till his death. He died 1711 and was succeeded by his son Henry, who sold the estate in 1753 to Richard Wotton, apothecary, of St. George, Hanover Square, and William Kay of the same place, gent., and in 1756 it was purchased by Thomas Pitt, Earl of Londonderry, from whom it descended to his son, who bequeathed it to his sister Lady Lucy, who married Pierce Meyrick. Lady Lucy died 1802 and Woodlands fell to her daughter, Elizabeth Meyrick who died 1816 unmarried, and being entailed the estate devolved upon her cousin, Owen Lewis Meyrick,

Rector of Holsworthy ; he died 1819, and was succeeded by his son, Rev. William Meyrick. From him the estate came to Meyrick Bankes, Esq.,¹ of Winstanley Hall, Wigan. He died 1881, and his representatives still hold the property."

Fourth Day's Proceedings.

The members of the Society, to the number of about sixty, concluded the programme of excursions by paying a visit to the "Pitt-Rivers Country," under the guidance of Mr. H. St. George Gray, who was assistant and secretary to the late General Pitt-Rivers, D.C.L., F.R.S., for nearly eleven years. The drive was taken *viâ* Shaftesbury, Charlton and Ferne Hollow, to a point where a fine view of

Winkelbury Camp

was obtained. Here Mr. GRAY gave an interesting account of the results of General Pitt-Rivers's excavations into the camp in 1881-2. He said that the camp was thirteen miles w.s.w. from Salisbury and one-and-a-half mile n. of the Romano-British village of Woodcuts. It stood 850ft. above sea-level, but Win Green, nearer Shaftesbury (under which they had passed), was 914ft. above the sea. The camp was a large one, covering twelve-and-a-half acres, and commanded the valley on three sides, overlooking the village of Berwick St. John. The existence of a pre-Roman camp was proved ; the excavation of six barrows of the same period was carried out ; and the uncovering of thirty-one Anglo-Saxon graves was completed. Unlike the barrows in Small Down Camp, Evercreech, the six tumuli at Winkelbury were not *within* the the camp proper, but occurred at the southern end of the

1. Meyrick Bankes' mother was a Miss Meyrick.

promontory. (The relics from Winkelbury are preserved in Farnham Museum, and a full account of the diggings is given in *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, Vol. II).

Continuing the drive over chalk downland the party proceeded through Rushmore Park (through the kindness of the tenant, Capt. A. Glen Kidston), passing the Temple of Vesta, a copy of the original building at Rome. The next halt was made at the

Romano-British Village of Woodcuts.

Mr. H. ST. G. GRAY gave a full description of Woodcuts, in the course of which he said that this ancient habitation was thoroughly excavated by General Pitt-Rivers in 1884-5, and had produced innumerable relics, all of which would be viewed presently at Farnham. There was a similar village of the Roman period at Rotherley, one-and-a-quarter mile N.W. of Woodcuts, which had also been excavated. Both villages were occupied chiefly by Britons, and both were alike in their general arrangements. The pits in these villages were very numerous, measuring from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 10ft. in diameter, and from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 9ft. deep. There were ninety-five pits in Woodcuts and ninety-two in Rotherley. He proceeded to show that the water supply was larger in the olden times than at the present day, at these places. Woodcuts was surrounded by an entrenchment and a ditch, and the huts were built of daub-and-wattle work. The pits were used for the interment of the dead, and it was a custom highly favourable to anthropological research. The inhabitants were of smaller stature than ourselves, averaging 5ft. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. for the males, and 5ft. for the females; and judging from the relics discovered they were not hunters, but led a peaceful agricultural life, and lived in a poor way. On the other hand there were indications of refinement; fragments of red Samian pottery of the finest quality were found, and the rare glazed Roman ware; they had ves-

sels of glass ; they used tweezers, earpicks, styli, ornamental bosses and metal spoons ; they wore fibulæ, brooches, finger-rings, bangles, etc. They ate oysters, which, considering the distance from the coast, implied luxury. The majority of the inhabitants were probably of British origin ; and Woodcuts was certainly occupied up to the time of Magnentius, A.D. 350-353. (A full account of these excavations occupies the greater part of Vol. I of *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*).

A short drive through the large park brought the party to the

South Lodge Camp and a Group of Round Barrows,

excavated in 1880, 1884 and 1893. These were briefly described¹ by Mr. GRAY, who showed them all to have been of Bronze Age origin. He said that the group of tumuli was probably the burial-place of the chiefs who inhabited the camp.

Luncheon at the Larmer Grounds.

Luncheon was served in the Oriental Room on the East Lawn, after which Mr. ALFRED E. HUDD, F.S.A., heartily thanked Mr. Bailward for his kindness in presiding at the meetings. He had known Mr. Bailward for a good many years, and he had had the pleasure of meeting a good many of the Society's Presidents, but on no previous occasion had the President been with the members so much. Mr. Bailward had not only been with them every day, but nearly all day.

Mr. TITE, in seconding, said he was sure that it was the wish of those present that they should also ask Mrs. Bailward

1. Full accounts will be found in *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, Vols. II and IV.

to accept their best thanks for her kindness and courtesy during the whole of the meeting.

The PRESIDENT, in reply, said that he had enjoyed the excursions exceedingly ; and expressed the pleasure that the meetings had given him.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER proposed votes of thanks to all those who had helped to make the meeting a success. First must come the Vicar of Gillingham and Mrs. Heygate who gave them the use of the Vicarage grounds, and invited them to that enjoyable party on Wednesday evening when the gardens were illuminated. He should mention Mr. R. H. Symons in this connection. He must also mention the Mayor of Shaftesbury, Sir H. H. A. Hoare, Bt., and Mr. A. E. Pitt-Rivers ; Dr. Allen, Mr. R. P. Brereton, and Mr. H. St. G. Gray for their papers on Tuesday evening ; Mr. E. Doran Webb, F.S.A., Mr. F. Bligh Bond, the Rev. E. H. Bates, Major Troyte-Bullock, the Rev. J. A. Lloyd, F.S.A., and the Rev. D. Ll. Hayward, for describing churches and other buildings ; to the Rev. N. Parsons and Mr. J. Scanes for acting as guides at the Pen Pits ; and to others who had assisted in various ways.

Colonel CARY BATTEN proposed votes of thanks to the Rev. F. W. Weaver, one of the hon. secretaries, and to Mr. H. St. G. Gray, the assistant-secretary and curator, for the admirable manner in which they had carried out the arduous task of conducting the arrangements for the meeting.

The PRESIDENT said that he should wish to second that proposal. He thought Mr. Weaver had been most successful, and his power of organizing and his knowledge of archæology were such as the Society greatly benefited by. With regard to Mr. Gray they all knew what an admirable curator he was and what he had already done at Taunton Castle ; and they were very grateful to him for the way in which he had conducted the party that day.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER returned thanks, and expressed,

his gratification that several of the members had come to him and said how successful the meeting had proved.

Mr. GRAY also responded, and said that with regard to the Museum he felt that if the work was worth doing at all it should be done well; and with regard to that day he had but one regret, viz., that General Pitt-Rivers¹ had not been alive to be able to conduct them over his museum and excavations.

The Larmer Tree.

After luncheon the party assembled under the Larmer Tree, where Mr. GRAY said that it was originally a wych elm, a fragment of the rind of which was standing until it was blown down in the winter of 1894. An oak tree had been planted to take its place. Under the elm the Chase courts used to be held for the settlement of all matters relating to Cranborne Chase. The point at which they were assembled marked not only the boundary-bank dividing Wilts from Dorset, but also the junction (at the triangular stone) of three parishes, viz., Tollard Royal, Tollard Farnham and Farnham.²

Mr. Gray afterwards read a short paper on "Cranborne Chase, Rushmore Park, and the private Menagerie kept by General Pitt-Rivers."

The beautiful grounds having been hurriedly inspected the party left for the

Pitt-Rivers Museum at Farnham,

where an hour was spent in taking but a cursory glance at the thousands of exhibits contained in the nine rooms and galleries, three of which are 87, 85 and 80 feet long respectively. The huge collection is representative of nearly every branch

1. See "A Memoir of General Pitt-Rivers," *Proceedings*, XLVII, ii, 123-137.

2. See *Guide to the Larmer Grounds*; and *King John's House* by General Pitt-Rivers. With regard to the etymology of the word "Larmer," opinions differ. (See *K. John's Ho.*, pp. 3-4).

of the arts and productions of mankind, but the most famed series consists of the models of archæological excavations carried out by General Pitt-Rivers.

Driving back to the Larmer Grounds, tea was served in one of the Indian summer-houses, after which the party walked to

King John's House, Collard Royal.

Mr. H. ST. G. GRAY said that the parish was denominated "Royal," because John, Earl of Gloucester (afterwards King John) in right of Isabella his wife, held a knight's fee here. From 1200 to 1213 King John was frequently at Cranborne, Clarendon, Gillingham, Bere Regis, Marlborough and Dorchester.

For some years after General Pitt-Rivers succeeded to the Rivers property, King John's House was occupied as a farmhouse, but when it fell vacant in 1889, the General resolved to confirm, if possible, the traditions of its great antiquity, and not only remove some additions made to the house by Lord Rivers some sixty years ago, but also make excavations round about the house. The rooms at the N.E. end were of Late Tudor construction. The thick walls (4ft.) that remained were XIII Century; and in the first room entered, the XIII Century window was discovered by the General totally built up. The larger window with mullions was Elizabethan; the doorway also, but not the porch, which was later. The next room on the ground floor had another XIII Century window in the S.E. wall. The window in the S.W. wall had been altered in Elizabethan times; close to it was an aumbry, where the King's valuables would be kept. The oak staircase was an excellent specimen of Elizabethan work and is well preserved. At the top of the stairway was a XIII Century archway, and the room on the right (W.) was Elizabethan and now contained the relics found in and about King John's House. In the King's Chamber on the first floor two Early XIII Century windows with seats were discovered, one of which had been totally built up, the other being transformed into an Elizabethan window. The

door in the s. corner of the room for obtaining access to the original tower was also found built up. The doorway on the n.e. side of the King's Chamber, communicating with two rooms of Late Tudor date, was originally a XIII Century window, a pointed arch having been discovered above it.

He had very good reason for saying that he believed that another XIII Century window existed in a built-up condition on the n.n.w. side of the chamber. This room had been stripped of its oak panelling since the General's death. The house was furnished in keeping with the old building, and the walls were covered with a series of pictures illustrating the history of painting from the earliest times to the present day.

Tollard Royal Church.

Mr. GRAY remarked that the most interesting feature about the church was the remarkable effigy of Sir William Payne. In a beautifully-decorated niche in the s. wall was a black marble sarcophagus containing the cremated remains of the late General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., with a suitable inscription. The E. window was placed there in memory of Lord and Lady Rivers who died, on the same day, in 1866. The E. window of the N. aisle was of interest as it commemorated the death of Mrs. Arbuthnot, who was killed by lightning in Switzerland on her wedding tour within a few weeks of her marriage in Tollard Church: close to, was the simple wooden cross which the peasants had erected on the spot where the catastrophe occurred: it was brought home from the Alps when it was replaced by another cross in marble.

Mr. E. A. FRY gave some interesting particulars¹ of the effigy of Sir William Payne (died 1388), which is one of the few specimens of "banded mail" known to exist.²

The party then left for Gillingham, and dispersed to their homes after a most enjoyable meeting.

1. Mr. Fry's Notes are printed in *S. & D. N. & Q.*, Dec., 1904.

2. *King John's House* by General Pitt-Rivers, p. 5-6.

**Report of the Curator of Taunton Castle Museum
for Thirteen Months, ending November 30th,
1904.**

THE Report for last year covered a period of ten months ; the present Report, thirteen months. This irregularity is due to the fact that the *Proceedings* are not always published in the same month of the year, and this Report is carried down to as late a date as possible.

As will be seen by the following pages, the acquisitions to the Museum have been very numerous, and it will be observed that the "Walter Collection" has been added to by Mr. Hensleigh Walter, of Stoke-under-Ham. The most important donation received this year is the choice collection of archaeological remains from South Somerset, so generously presented by the collector, Dr. Hugh Norris, one of the Society's local secretaries, and brother-in-law of Dr. W. W. Walter. Naturally the "Norris Collection" will be exhibited in the same room as the larger "Walter Collection;" and as the former has only recently arrived at the Museum it will not be possible to give a detailed description of it in this volume.

The re-labelling of Museum specimens has taken up a large proportion of the Curator's time this year; and many hours have been occupied in ascertaining and recovering the history, name of donor, and date of acquisition of many objects in the Museum which were either not ticketed at all, or if so, insufficiently. This has entailed much search in the early volumes of the *Proceedings*. The proper re-labelling of the various collections is not only an arduous task, but is, inevitably, a slow one, and the want of a small printing-press and type-

writer is greatly felt, rapid advancement being only obtainable thereby. Both, or either, could be manipulated by a lad trained to the work.

Owing to the Society's deficit, only one new case has been ordered this year, viz., for the "Norris Collection;" but in course of time several will be required for the valuable collections of Savage Arts, when additional space is available for the proper exhibition of this popular and instructive section of Museum exhibits.

Since the publication of the last Report the Norman Keep, in which the Archæological collections, Pottery, and some of the Ethnographical collections are exhibited, has received most attention during the year, and the room now contains several distinct series, more or less completed. These series have been enumerated to a sufficient extent in the Annual Report (see p. 3). The Pottery series is being dealt with in some detail, and the classification, dating, and labelling of the following sections have been completed so far:—Bronze Age, Late-Celtic, Roman and Romano-British, Greek and Etruscan, Norman and Mediæval. Examples of later date are being ticketed individually, after which they will be arranged in chronological sequence, as far as the cases will allow.

In the Great Hall, which is primarily the Natural History gallery, various archæological and ethnographical series have unavoidably been introduced for want of space elsewhere. This has been done only of necessity, but is most undesirable. In this room, the Glastonbury Lake Village relics of 1904 have been temporarily exhibited. Here also a case has been devoted to "Human Form in Art," and to "Head-Gear." The large stage which was erected for the purposes of the opening ceremony in 1902 has been much reduced in size, it being desirable to retain a small stage for the purposes of lectures. This end of the Hall has therefore much improved in general appearance, and cases of extinct mammalia previously blocked are now accessible for inspection.

Three weeks of the Curator's time have been expended in conducting the Glastonbury Lake Village excavations conjointly with Mr. Arthur Bulleid (see Part II, pp. 68-93); and one week has been spent in carrying out the explorations at Small Down Camp, near Evercreech (see Part II, pp. 32-49).

In the Library Department this year the Rev. E. H. Bates and myself have been through all the books in the general Library, with a result that like works have been brought together to a greater extent, and several dozens of useless, undesirable and duplicate volumes have been eliminated, and shelved in one of the "Stock Rooms." Several periodicals have been bound, and a few important books have been rebound.

The heating apparatus throughout the Museum has been found, on the whole, to work satisfactorily; and specimens and books are no longer deteriorating on account of climatical changes.

In order that the Museum may be rendered more useful and accessible for students residing in the neighbourhood, the Committee has resolved to issue season tickets (not transferable) for admission to the Museum at 3s. 6d. per annum.

The total number of visitors from January 1st to November 30th, 1904, has been 6980, including 983 visits from members.

The increase in the visitors to the Museum during the current year is not great, but the number of ordinary visitors has been much about the same as last year, although the number of visitors to the town of Taunton during the Summer was below the average. The increase in 1904, shown in the accompanying table is due to (1) slightly larger attendance on Thursday afternoons owing to the reduction of the admission fee, and (2) the fact that the Museum has been visited by more schools than heretofore. The reduction in the admission on Thursday's (Taunton early closing day) shows, however, a loss of at least £1 in the amount of Thursday fees when compared with 1903.

VISITORS TO TAUNTON CASTLE.

		1901		1902		1903		1904	
		Visitors.	Members in-cluded.	Visitors.	Members in-cluded.	Visitors.	Members in-cluded.	Visitors.	Members in-cluded.
January	...	252	89	298	89	338	86	549	102
February	...	269	126	302	107	308	94	348	90
March	...	306	132	440	103	344	85	490	84
April	...	477	111	437	103	558	82	881	86
May	...	390	87	659	262	438	78	596	88
June	...	329	65	474	70	555	102	503	86
July	...	451	61	655	127	554	85	645	89
August	...	1022	65	1336	86	1422	106	1221	84
September	...	583	82	769	81	921	101	798	91
October...	...	365	68	492	76	564	97	523	96
November	...	274	77	451	100	456	103	426	87
December	...	329	80	383	71	386	99	—	—
		5047	943	6696	1275	6844	1118	—	—
INCREASE ON PREVIOUS YEAR		6 per cent.		33 per cent. <i>Coronation year.</i>		2 per cent.		8 per cent. <i>Approximate</i>	

On comparing the accompanying form with that published last year (*Proceedings*, XLIX, i, 53), it will be observed that an error was made in the totals (not in the money received) rendered to me for May, June and July, 1902. This has, however, been rectified and I have checked all the figures; so that this table, with the additions for 1904, has been re-published to replace the incorrect table referred to. The result shows a gradual increase in the number of visitors during the last four years.

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

November 30th, 1904.

Additions to the Museum

From November 19th, 1903, to December 1st, 1904.

I. ARCHÆOLOGY.

(1). STONE IMPLEMENTS.

PALÆOLITHIC flint implements and fragments (total number, eighteen) found by the donor in the gravel-pit situated near Knowle Farm in the N.E. part of Savernake Park, and about half-a-mile from the Marlborough and Hungerford road.

Knowle Farm and its gravel pit are situated on an outlying deposit of the River Drift, and about three miles S. of the Kennet, one of the largest tributaries of the Thames. It comes well within the catchment basin of the Thames (See *Anthrop. Inst. Journ.*, xxxi, 1901, p. 310).

Presented by Mr. J. E. PRITCHARD, F.S.A.

Two Neolithic ground stone implements from Bundelkund, India; lengths $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. and $3\frac{3}{8}$ ins. respectively.—Presented by Mr. H. W. SETON-KARR, 31, Lingfield Road, Wimbledon.

Stone Burnisher found on Ham Hill, Somerset, by the donor.—Presented by Mr. WALTER RAYMOND.

Finely-flaked Palæolithic chert scraper, and a hammerstone, picked up by the donor at Castle Neroche, 1903.

Found on the surface, midway between the summit of the Beacon and the plantation to the N. of the base of the Beacon.

Worked pebble, probably Neolithic, from shore of Backwater, Weymouth, 1898.—Presented by Mr. THOS. LESLIE, Taunton.

Two rough Palæolithic chert scrapers, found on the bank of a stream at Broadway, Somerset.—Presented by Mr. W. L. RADFORD, Ilminster.

Fine, polished stone celt, length $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins., found at Drakies, near Inverness.

Polished stone celt, length $6\frac{1}{4}$ ins., probably from Scotland.

Two Palæolithic flint implements, found in the valley of the Little Ouse, Norfolk.

Fine, polished granite ceremonial axe, marked "St. Vincent;" length $8\frac{3}{4}$ ins.

Ground stone implement, wedge-shaped, having a deep notch on each side at the broad butt-end; length $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; width at butt $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Obtained in September, 1827 by Mr. George Ross, at Berbice, British Guiana; found 4 ft. deep and about two miles from the shore of the Corentyn River.

Polished stone axe of Polynesian form, length $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; and another polished axe, length $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins.

Whetstone or burnisher, length $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—Presented by Miss ANDERSON, Sandbank, Argyllshire (per Mr. S. Lawrence, Taunton).

(2). OTHER ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS.

Relics found during the Castle Neroche excavations in 1903; recorded in Mr. H. St. George Gray's paper in Vol. XLIX, *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*—Presented by Viscount PORTMAN, Patron of the Society.

Relics found during the Small Down Camp excavations in 1904; recorded in Mr. H. St. George Gray's paper in Vol. L, *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*—Presented by the Trustees, Messrs. EDWIN ALLEN and BOWRING.

Flint arrowhead of triangular form, with incurved base and barbs, but no tang. Found by the donor on the surface in an arable field on Creech Hill, near Bruton, February, 1904. (See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XLVIII, i, 69 and Vol. XLIX, i, 56).

This form of arrowhead is considered to be the most highly-developed of the varieties, and this is probably therefore, of late Neolithic origin, although the form was doubtless still made in the earlier centuries of the Bronze Age, and even later still.

Presented by the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., Hon. Gen. Sec.

Fragment of Samian pottery found at Bowden, in the parish of Henstridge, Somerset, 1892.

Bronze (large percentage of tin), circular boss, or cap, 26 mm. diameter, of uncertain date; and blade of an iron clasp-knife, probably only a century or two old. Found on the site of the Norman *motte*, known as "Balland's Castle," near Penselwood, June 1890.—Presented by Mr. GEORGE SWEETMAN, Wincanton.

Red earthenware pot, height 3½ins., with brown glaze inside and out, except on the foot externally; the handle has been broken off. XVII Century.

Clay tobacco-pipe, stamped on heel "W. TAVNTON" (?) XVIII Century.

Two large pieces of ornamental glazed pottery; and a boar's tusk.

All found in excavating for foundations for the Taunton Public Library, 1904.—Presented by the Rev. F. A. HOMER, Holway House.

Eight pieces of glazed earthenware and stoneware, *circa* XVIII Century.

Medal of Arthur, Duke of Wellington, struck to commemorate Waterloo. (Depth 20ft.)

Nuremburg token, late XVII Century; and farthing of Charles II.

Found in excavating for foundations for the Taunton Free Public Library, 1904. (*Purchased*).

Bonding tile, 18ins. x 12ins., from the Roman Wall, Old Bailey, London.—Presented by Mr. EDWIN SLOPER, London.

Rim of a large glazed jar with date in yellow slip, "178—;" found with other fragments of XVIII Century glazed ware in digging some deep foundations at Messrs. Barnicott and Pearce's, Taunton.—Presented by Mr. R. BARNICOTT.

Thirteen fragments of encaustic tiles, said to be XVI Century, found under the external plastering at the w. end of the

Wadham aisle, Ilton Church, 1899. One bears the rose of the Wadhams.—Presented by the late Rev. R. B. POOLE, Ilton Vicarage.

Fragment of rim of a black Romano-British pot, and part of a belemnite which has the appearance of having been drilled and sharpened as if intended to be used as a spear-head. Found on the site of the New Pumping Station, Martock, 1904.—Presented by Mr. W. L. RADFORD, Ilminster.

Twenty fragments of pottery (Roman, Romano-British and Norman), found in a field near Keevil, Trowbridge, Wilts, where bronze objects and Roman and British coins have been found.—Presented by Rev. C. V. GODDARD, Baverstock.

II. ETHNOGRAPHY.

Japanese suit of armour, including helmet, consisting of oxidized steel plates joined by a blue fabric; also a carved wooden and painted mask of old Japanese man.

Japanese clock.

Leghorn lady's bonnet made in Italy. Made in a flat piece; and cut and shaped on a block in England. Date *circa* 1760; probable value at the period it was made, ten guineas.

Terra-cotta lamp, in form of a dolphin, with tail curved over to form a handle. A snail in the mouth of the dolphin forms the receptacle for the wick. Roman.

Terra-cotta lamp with handle; on base, five small circles enclosed within a circle. Roman.

Terra-cotta female head (half front view, cut vertically through the middle).

Pottery head with flowing hair, in form of a gargoyle.

Small, male head in clay, probably belonging to a statuette.—Deposited on loan by Mr. H. FRANKLIN, Taunton.

Portion of red terra-cotta female face; probably Roman.

Small terra-cotta lamp, Roman.

Large terra-cotta lamp, damaged; ornamented with Medusa head; inscription on bottom somewhat defaced. Roman.

Model canoe of birch-bark, N. American Indian.

Much worn skin cloak, N. American Indian.

Leather whip, the lashes having copper beads strung on them, N. American Indian.

Feather head-dress, N. American Indian.

A quantity of strung bead-work, consisting of flat, circular, white shell beads, probably from S. Africa, and perhaps from Bechuanaland.—Presented by Mr. H. FRANKLIN, Taunton.

Leather model of the tower of St. James' Church, Taunton, made by W. Weston (in glass shade).

Handcuffs from Grove Street Prison, Bath.

Two constable's staves or sticks, length $32\frac{1}{2}$ ins., consisting of tapering brass tubes enveloped in a black substance having the appearance of "patent leather." The upper ends unscrew to expose two telescopes.

Framed account on "Draught Oxen on the Sussex Downs."—Presented by Mr. C. TITE, Rosemount, Taunton.

One of the trumpets of the "Somerset Javelin Men," which was used by H. Giles Crowe of Wellington, who is seen holding this trumpet in the photograph of the Javelin Men in the Great Hall of the Castle.—Presented by Mr. ROBERT KNIGHT.

Helmet of the XVI Century, for many years associated with Barrington Court, Somerset.—Deposited by Mr. W. PARSONS PETERS (per Mr. H. R. Poole).

Fetter weight, inscribed on one side "G. R." with a crown ; on the other side "1719." It may probably have come from old Ilchester Gaol.—Presented by Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, Taunton.

English bit for a biting horse, XIX Century.

Powder horn, probably Early XIX Century.—Presented by Miss ANDERSON, Sandbank, Argyllshire.

Paraffin lamp with tin burner ; probably made by Young's Paraffin Light Co., which was one of the first firms to intro-

duce a paraffin lamp in the place of the costly "moderator" burning heavy colza oil.

Two Chinese lanterns with embossed tin tops and bottoms. Obtained from Wellisford Manor, Wellington.

Old gimblet found at "Burdett's," Wellington, in 1897, between some flooring.—Presented by Mr. W. de C. PRIDEAUX, Dorchester.

Iron spur with six-pointed rowel, found in an orchard close to Somerton. Probably XVI Century.

Case of amputating instruments. Beginning XIX Century.

Case of trephining instruments. Beginning XIX Century.

Stethoscope, composed of wood and brass. Middle of XIX Century.

Three medical chip-boxes, all dated. XVIII Century.—Presented by Mr. E. W. VALENTINE, Somerton.

Large iron key, length 7½ ins., which belonged to St. Aldhelm's Church at Broadway, Somerset; dug up whilst leveling the churchyard in 1885. *Circa* XV Century.—Presented by Dr. HUGH NORRIS, South Petherton.

Seventy-six iron keys, including door, latch, and barn-door keys of the Late XVIII and Early XIX Centuries.—Presented by Mr. E. CLATWORTHY.

Lower part (length 11½ ft.), of a wooden suction-pipe taken from the bottom of a well, 80 ft. deep, at Netherclay, Bishop's Hull. Formed from an elm-tree log, hollowed out by some mechanical power, and similar in these respects to the original water-pipes taken up recently in the streets of London.—Presented by Mr. W. RENDELL, Taunton.

Glass wine bottle, marked "I. Chappel, 1764."—Presented by Mr. WILLIAM MORGAN, Taunton.

Coat of mail, obtained by Lieut. Henry Spaight in India, in the early part of the XIX Century. The Sikhs wore these shirts of mail under their outer garments.

Arab cloak given to Sir George Whitlock (then Col. Whitlock) by an Arab chief in 1852. It was worn as an outer robe, probably when travelling.—Deposited by Dr. FITZ-JAMES MOLONY, Dunster Steep, Porlock.

Instrument used in trephining, Early XIX Century.

Iron safe key, XIX Century.—Presented by Mr. S. LAWRENCE, Taunton.

Heavy wooden club, used by sportsmen. English, XIX Century.

Wooden powder-flask, coated with leather.

Two powder-horns, one with brass mountings.

Powder-horn with ornamental brass mountings; inscribed on the horn *Bernardo H. Blanco, 1872*.

Pear-shaped brass shot-flask, with slightly incised decoration.—Presented by Mr. J. DARBY, Taunton.

Two clay tobacco-pipes of "Exeter type"; one of "Hull type."

Long clay pipe of Barnstaple make, with 'BARVM on heel, indistinctly marked.

Ornate bowl of a large clay tobacco-pipe, XIX Century.—Presented by Mr. A. RIPPON, 5, Parkfield, Topsham.

III. CHINA AND POTTERY.

(1). CROCK STREET POTTERY.

"Fuddling-cup" or "Jolly-boy," consisting of ten cups conjoined and arranged triangularly; the cups have ducts or channels connecting one cup with another. Two of the three handles have been broken off. Probably from the Crock Street Factory, near Ilminster. XVII-XVIII Century.—*Purchased* (R. L. Butland).

"Fuddling-cup" or "Jolly-boy," consisting of seven cups encircling a central cup, all being connected internally by ducts. Colour, light yellowish-brown, with galena glaze.

Inscription round the cups, "BE MERE AND WIS, 1702."
Crock Street ware, near Ilminster.

"Fuddling-cup," black, consisting of three cups conjoined.
Possibly made at Crock Street, near Ilminster, but probably
Staffordshire ware. ? XVII Century.

"Fuddling-cup," mottled green, consisting of three cups, and
having three handles at the corners. Possibly made at Crock
Street, near Ilminster.—Deposited by Mr. H. FRANKLIN,
Taunton.

"Fuddling-cup" or "Jolly-boy" of triangular form, having
ten cups one of which is broken off. From the Crock Street
Factory, near Ilminster, XVII-XVIII Century.

Glazed pottery porringer, with handle; ornamented with
conventional flowers. Round the outside of the rim is the fol-
lowing inscription:—Remember thov keep h(oly) the Sabath Day
R A 1729. Made at the Crock Street kilns, near Ilminster.
—Deposited by Mr. T. CHARBONNIER, Barnstaple.

(2). MISCELLANEOUS.

Small, black jug, lustre glaze. ? Jackfield ware (near
Ironbridge). 1713-1780.

Large, black, two-handled mug. ? Jackfield ware, 1713-
1780.

Glazed jug, blue with large white stars bearing conventional
floral designs in orange and light green. Delft ware of
Bruges. Late XVIII Century.

Earthenware jug with cream-coloured crackled glaze, orna-
mented with a band of circular, brown, "slip" dots. Perhaps
of local manufacture. XVII Century.

Perfect, buff-coloured Roman pitcher, height 7½ ins. Found
at Münstermayfeld, a Prussian walled town, ten miles s.w. of
Coblentz, July 4, 1884. The Emperor Caligula was born
there.

Corinthian vase, ancient Greek. Early VI Century, B.C.

Oinochoè—a jug for pouring out wine—of Greek form, but perhaps made in Italy. 300 B.C.

Ancient Greek kylix, or drinking-cup. V Century, B.C.—Deposited by Mr. H. FRANKLIN, Taunton.

Sunderland ware lustre cup, height 2½ins. *Circa* 1800.

Sunderland ware lustre mug with handle, height 2½ins. *Circa* 1800.

Ancient Greek aryballos. Decline of Greek vase painting, and perhaps made in South Italy. *Circa* III Century, B.C.

Ancient Greek lecythos, a vessel for pouring liquids slowly; red and black.

Small, black, handled vase. ? South Italy.

Small aryballos, probably made in Italy from Greek model.

Ancient Greek cotyliscos, height 3ins.

Ancient Greek cotyliscos, height 3½ins.

Small, slender, earthenware bottle; probably Roman.—Presented by Mr. H. FRANKLIN, Taunton.

Three blue-and-white Wedgwood plaques, with representations (busts in relief) of Napoleon Buonaparte, Wellington, and Nelson. They were probably made during the “Wedgwood period” by another firm copying Wedgwood’s work.—Presented by Rev. C. H. HEALE, St. Decuman’s.

IV. NUMISMATICS.

Collection of 268 Somerset Trade Checks, the majority of which were in general use in the early part of the XIX Century. They are still used at some inns and coffee taverns.—Presented by Mr. CHAS. TITE, Hon. General Secretary.

In addition to the 268 checks mentioned above, there were fifty-six in the collection previously, nearly all having been presented by Mr. Tite. The following places are represented in this collection.—Ansford, Bath, Bathampton, Batheaston, Bathford, Bedminster, Blue Anchor, Bridgwater, Cannington, Castle Cary, Chard, Clevedon, Combe Down, Dunster, Evercreech, Frome, Glastonbury, Highbridge, Horsington, Ilchester, Ilminster, Keynham, Kilmersdon, Martock, Midsomer Norton, Shepton Beauchamp, Shepton Mallet, South Petherton, Taunton, Twerton (?), Uphill, Wanstrow, Wellington, Wellow, Wells, Weston-super-Mare, Williton, Wincanton and Yeovil.

Public-house check, JOSEPH PURSEY. LAMB TAVERN. WILLITON.

Two public-house checks, RAILWAY HOTEL (Williton) 4 PENCE. Also two ditto 2 PENCE. (The Lamb Tavern was the old name for the Railway Hotel).—Presented by Rev. C. H. HEALE, St. Decuman's.

Sherborne farthing, for the poor, 1669.

A Chard farthing, 1671.—Presented by Dr. NORRIS, South Petherton.

Two Roman coins, viz., a first brass of Nerva and portion of a silver denarius of Trajan, found in 1847, on the N. side and near Roal's Cottage in the road that comes up from Roal's Corner, Brendon Hills; dug up in cutting through an old wall about 2ft. under the surface, in a small earthen pot, which contained six other brass coins besides. Formerly in the collection of the donor's uncle, Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.—Presented by Mr. SPENCER G. PERCEVAL, Henbury.

Silver penny, Charles II.

Late XVIII Century token, "General Commission Room, Bridge Street, Bristol."—Presented by Mr. JOHN HURDLEY, Taunton.

Farthing token of Charles I, "found by some men digging in Street, 1904, a few yards off the main road." *Obv.* :— + CAROLVS D.G. MA. BRIT. Crown and two sceptres. *Rev.* :— FRA. ET. HI. REX. Crowned rose.—Presented by Mr. A. J. CLARK, Street.

"One pound" bank note, "Brewton, Somersetshire," issued on Jan 4th, 1823.—Presented by Mr. E. HAROLD CALEY.

Medal of Napoleon I, struck at Milan to commemorate the taking of Vienna in 1805. Found with a halfpenny of William III in repairing a floor in a cottage in Nursery Place, Castle Green, Taunton, 1904.—(*Purchased*).

Thin brass coin, with Oriental characters, found by a workman in French Weir Field, Taunton, 1904.—(*Purchased*).

Sixpenny-bit of George IV, 1827.—(*Purchased*).

German silver piece, 8 schilling, 1729. Dug up in Coal Orchard, St. James' Street, Taunton.—Presented by Mr. F. MARKS, Taunton.

**V. MANUSCRIPTS, DRAWINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS,
ENGRAVINGS, PRINTED MATTER, ETC.**

Passport signed by Sir Thomas Fairfax to Capt. William Ash, to enable him to pass the Guards at South Petherton, dated 17th February, 1647.

MS. commission signed by Sir John Berkeley, appointing William Ash, Captain, 25th August, 1644.—Deposited by Mr. WILLIAM PARSONS PETERS (*per* Mr. H. R. Poole).

Two old sepia drawings, (1) Inner Gate of the Portal at Dunster Castle, (2) Cleeve Abbey. Both by C. A. M. (perhaps a Moysey).—Presented by Mr. SPENCER G. PERCEVAL, Henbury.

Brass memorial tablet, measuring 13½ins. x 10½ins., found in a refuse-heap in a nursery garden at Sidmouth, amongst material which had been burnt. It is inscribed :—"Here lies that humble & pious Christian that faithfull & vigilant magistrate George Serle thrice Mayor of the said towne served twelve yeares in Parliament as their Burgesse & was a Justice of the Peace in the County of Somerset He died the XXVIII day of September MDCLVIII."—(*Purchased*).

Full-sized drawing of the inscription on the walnut drinking-cup, 1695, presented to the Society by Rev. F. Warre.—Deposited by Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, Curator.

Plaster cast of life-sized bust of Dr. Standert, who flourished in Taunton as a surgeon in the middle of the XIX Century. He was a surgeon at the hospital and enjoyed a good local reputation, and had a considerable consulting practice. He was a great snuff-taker and whist-player. He lived and died

in a house (now a shop) in East Reach at the corner of South Street, and was buried in Holy Trinity Church Vaults, in which church there is a tablet to his memory.—Presented by Mr. NORTHCOTE W. SPICER, Chard.

Water-colour drawing (*circa* 1842) of a thickly-gilt bronze mace with inscription, found at Ilchester. It is described and figured in Barrett's *Somersetshire*, 1894, as the mace-head of Ilchester of the XIII Century.—Presented by Rev. J. E. ODGERS, Oxford.

Folio-sized reproductions of photographs of:—(1) St. Catherine's Court House; (2) Croscombe Church; (3) Room in the Red Lodge, Bristol; (4) St. Peter's Hospital, Bristol; (5) Garden House, Montacute House; and (6) Garden Front, Montacute House.—Presented by Mr. B. T. BATSFORD, London.

"*Eiren Archa*, or the Office of the Justices of Peace, by William Lambard, of Lincolnes Inne, Gentleman, 1602." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxxi, 438).—Presented by Mr. F. MARKS.

Sectional drawing, showing walls of moats, etc., Taunton Castle, under the roadway from Castle Green to the Castle Yard; from measurements by E. Jeboult, 1867.

Lease to John Michell for letting of the Burgage in North Street, Taunton, belonging to William Bluett, 10 July, 1669. Also Release, ditto, dated 30 July, 1669.—Presented by Mr. W. J. VILLAR, Taunton.

Parchment document—"A Survey of the Mannor of Muchelny in the County of Somers^t." Dated January, 1722-23.

Indenture relating to Somerton, dated June 28th, 39 Elizabeth.—Presented by Mr. E. W. VALENTINE, Somerton.

Photograph of a small alabaster figure of a lady with a tall head-dress. The figure is under a XIV Century arch in the south transept of Ilton Church. (See Jackson's *Wadham College*, 103-5).—Presented by the late Rev. R. B. POOLE, Ilton Vicarage.

Framed drawing, showing the manner in which the Sedan Chair was carried.—Presented by Mr. C. TITE, Taunton.

The following maps of Somersetshire, presented by Mr. C. TITE, Taunton :—

(1) By Wm. Kip, 1609. (2) By Ric. Blome, 1676. (3) By Robert Morden, 1680. (4) Map engraved for J. Harrison, 1790. (5) Small map, 1807. (6) Rutter's map, 1829. (7) Map published by Pigot and Co., 1841. (8) By Thos. Bowen. (9) Map printed by Carington Bowles. (10) By T. Kitching. (11) Map published by W. Edwards.

VI. NATURAL HISTORY.

(1). ANIMALS, ETC.

Australian Monitor (family *Varanidæ*), from Victoria; shot by the donor.—Presented by Dr. A. E. JOSCELYNE, Taunton.

Collection of skins of foreign birds.—Presented by Mrs. SELFE, Taunton.

Small nest of the common Wasp (*Vespa vulgaris*) in a somewhat early stage of its development. Found in a manure heap at Wellisford Manor, May, 1904.—Presented by Mr. T. H. R. WINWOOD, Wellisford Manor.

Two nests of the Trap-door Spider, from Corfu.—Presented by Mrs. MEADE-KING, Walford, Taunton.

Barn Owl, stuffed, in glazed case.—Presented by Mr. JOHN HURDLEY, Taunton.

Greater portion of a true molar (second or third right upper) of Mammoth (*Elephas primigenius*), weight 5lbs. Found in 1904, in Peasemarsch Quarry, Ilminster.¹—Presented by Mr. G. W. WARRY, Ilminster.

(2). ROCKS, MINERALS, FOSSILS, ETC.

Fine specimen of crystals of quartz, probably from the mountain limestone—locality unknown.—Purchased by Messrs. H. J. BADCOCK and C. TITE, and presented by them.

1. It has been examined by Professor Boyd Dawkins.

Piece of limestone with fossilized twigs of wood embedded in it. Picked up on the Cheddar cliffs, 1903.—(*Purchased.*)

A septarian concretion, and another in four pieces showing the internal structure; common in many clay formations. Found in the lias, in digging a grave in the old churchyard at Bickenhall, near Taunton, depth 7ft. They are sometimes called "cement stones" because they were formerly used in making Roman cement.—Presented by Mr. W. H. FISHER, Taunton.

A concretion of carbonate of lime taken from a heating-apparatus at Ilminster—the formation of twelve months.—Presented by Mr. W. H. FISHER.

Galerites dug up at Taunton.—Presented by Mr. A. HAMMETT.

Part of an internal cast of an Echinid (sea-urchin) in flint, *Ananchytes scutatus* (previously known as *Echinocorys vulgaris*).—Presented by Mr. A. NAPIER. A complete specimen has since been given by Mr. A. J. JUKES-BROWNE, F.G.S.

Fossils from the coal beds of Ashton Vale Colliery, near Bristol.—Presented by Mr. THOS. S. BUSH, Bath.

Plagiostoma gigantea and a *lima* from the blue lias at Thurlbear.—Presented by Mr. JOHN HURDLEY, Taunton.

Two wheel-barrows full of rock specimens and fossils, a few with labels attached.—Presented by Mr. ARNOLD GOODLIFFE, Taunton.

Piece of an iron water-pipe from Hatch Beauchamp, filled up with a concretion of carbonate of lime.—Presented by Dr. JOSCELYNE, Taunton.

VII. WALTER COLLECTION.

The following objects have been deposited on loan by Mr. R. HENSLEIGH WALTER, of Hawthornden, Stoke-under-Ham:—

Uninscribed British coin, silver, of the degenerated horse type, found on Ham Hill, Somerset.

The first and second "steps" to the harmonium, invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone (20 Conduit Street, Regent Street, London). Date of harmonium No. 2, *circa* 1829.

They were given by Wheatstone (1802-1875) to his friend John Phelps, the artist, who was a distant relative and friend of Richard Walter (father of Walter Winter Walter). John Phelps occasionally stayed at Percombe, playing selections on the No. 1 harmonium, and his repertoire (in his own handwriting) is still in the cover of the case. No. 2 is stamped I. P. inside the cover.

The following objects presented by Mr. R. HENSLEIGH WALTER :—

Fragments of Romano-British pottery ; flint flakes, scrapers, etc. ; and part of a Kimmeridge shale spindle-whorl. Found in process of "rubbling" on the s.e. portion of Ham Hill.

Twelve specimens of a hoard of forty-one more or less ovoid sling-stones (also small flint scraper) found in association with British pottery, depth 7ft. Ham Hill.

Photographic enlargement in frame, on a mount 33ins. x 26ins., of Richard Walter (father of Walter Winter Walter and grandfather of the donor) of Percombe Hill House, S. Somerset, at the age of fifty-four years ; founder of the "Walter Collection ;" born January, 1779, died November 23rd, 1878 : after a pastelle portrait by John Phelps, 1833.

One of Woodbury's own Prize Stannotypes.

"Walter Woodbury was probably the most prolific author of photographic inventions of his age, taking out no less than twenty patents. He died in 1885 at the age of fifty-one. Stannotype is a modification of Woodbury type. The former is printed from a surface of tinfoil on a gelatine relief, which forms a matrix from which a print is obtained on paper with a coloured gelatine ink. I introduced the Woodbury type and other photo mechanical processes into Scotland."—R. H. WALTER.

Five "commemoration" envelopes, 1840.

Time table of the subscription coach (established April 13th, 1812) which used to run between London and Plymouth, *viâ* Wincanton, Ilchester, Ilminster and Yarcombe—a coach which the donor's grandfather, Richard Walter, horsed for some years.

Photograph of a fine presentation sword which was in the

collection of Walter Winter Walter at The Gables, Stoke-under-Ham. It came into the possession of Thomas, Viscount Weymouth, whose widow (a sister of a former Vicar of Stoke-under-Ham) gave it to Richard Walter soon after her husband's death (*circa* 1837-8).

Brass finial of the flag-pole of the Odcombe Men's Walking Club, now defunct.

Flint-lock pistol, with short bayonet hinged to the muzzle. Found at Tintinhull.

Chipped flint arrowhead, barbed and stemmed, length 27·5 mm., picked up by the Rev. R. E. W. Cosens, on Chadlington Downs, Oxon.

Valentine, February 14th, 1852, in form of a bank note.

Whip, said to have belonged to the King of Delhi, and found in the Palace at Delhi at the close of the siege, September 1857, by Private John Eglon of the 78th Highlanders.

T. Simmons' improved sovereign balance, for weighing and guaging sovereigns and half-sovereigns. Early XIX Century. Taunton farthing, 1667.

VIII. NORRIS COLLECTION.

This important archæological and ethnographical collection arrived too late in the year to be described and catalogued in this volume. Full particulars of Dr. HUGH NORRIS' donation will be given in Vol. LI of the *Proceedings*.

DEPOSIT ON LOAN RETURNED.

Picture in black frame returned to Mr. H. Franklin, Taunton.

Additions to the Library.

From November 19th, 1903, to December 1st, 1904.

DONATIONS.

The Ancestor, Nos. 8—11, and Indexes, I—VIII; the "Index Library," pts. 94-97, including Gloucester Inquis. P.M., vol. iv, completed, and the following not yet completed :—(1) Worcester Wills, vol. i; (2) Gloucester Wills, vol. ii; (3) Faculty Office, Marriage Licenses, 1623-1714; (4) Wilts Inquis. P.M., vol. ii; (5) Gloucester Inquis. P.M., vol. v; (6) London Inquis. P.M., vol. iii; (7) Devon Wills; (8) Lincoln Wills, vol. ii.—Presd. by Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., Hon. Genl. Secretary.

Archæologia, vol. 48 (in sheets); *Journ., Ryl. Inst. Brit. Architects*, vol. xi, no. 12 (containing paper on the Statues at Wells).—Presd. by COLONEL BRAMBLE, F.S.A., Hon. Genl. Secretary.

Archæologia, vol. 58, pt. 2.—Presd. by the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Notes on the Chase of the Wild Red Deer, by C. Palk Collyns. Presd. by Rev. S. J. M. PRICE, Kingston, Taunton.

Calendars of Patent Rolls, 5 vols., covering the years 1272-81, 1313-21, and 1385-92; *Calendars of Close Rolls*, 2 vols., 1318-27.—Presd. by H.M. Public Record Office.

Tiles from Chertsey Abbey, by Manwaring Shurlock. Presd. by Mr. FRANK COOMBS, Rumwell Lodge.

Q. Curtii Rufi historiarum libri, 1633.—Presd. by Rev. C. H. HEALE, St. Decuman's.

A Guide to Parish Councils and Parish Meetings.—Presd. by one of the Authors, Mr. J. HARRIS STONE.

Catalogue of the Collection of London Antiquities in the Guildhall Museum.—Presd. by the Corporation of the City of London.

The Doones of Exmoor.—Presd. by the Author, Mr. EDWIN J. RAWLE.

The Castle Cary Visitor, 1903 and 1904.—Presd. by Mr. W. MACMILLAN.

Slang and its Analogues, 2 pts. (completing the Dictionary).—Presd. by the Executors of Dr. Rogers.

The Discovery of Human Remains in Gough's Cavern, Cheddar (Geol. Soc. Quat. Journ., Aug., 1904).—Presd. by the Author, Mr. H. N. DAVIES, F.G.S.

On the Excavations at Arbor Low Stone Circle, 1901-2.—Presd. by the Author, Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

Historical Studies, by J. R. Green.—Presd. by the Publishers, MACMILLAN and Co.

Downside Review. vol. iii (xxii), no. 3 ; vol. iv, nos. 1 and 2.—Presd. by the Editor, St. Gregory's Society.

On Perforated Amulets (Brit. Assoc. Belfast, 1902).—Presd. by Mr. F. T. ELWORTHY, F.S.A., Wellington.

Two Schemes for the Huish Charity, 1871 and 1874.—Presd. by Rev. C. V. GODDARD, Baverstock.

Collected Poems and Sonnets, by W. R. and T. Strange (Watchet); *An Exposition of the First Epistle of John*, by Levi Palmer, of Taunton.—Presd. by Messrs. E. GOODMAN and SON.

Notes on some rare twins of Calcite from Somerset.—Presd. by the Author, Mr. H. L. BOWMAN, Oxford.

Report of Colchester Museum, March, 1904.

Reports, Somerset County Cricket Club, 1890-4, 1903-4.

5th Annl. Report, Plymouth Museum, March, 1904.

The Royal Minstrel, or King Alfred in the Camp of Guthrum, by "John, of Derby."—Presd. by Mr. J. HURDLEY.

65th Annl. Report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records.—Presd. by Rev. E. H. BATES.

Locomotive Steam Carriages, Josiah Easton, 1825.—Presd. by Mr. JOHN EASTON (grandson).

Two Guide Books on Mere Church, Wilts.—Presd. by the Author, Rev. J. A. LLOYD, F.S.A.

Osric of Gloucester; Deerhurst, Pershore and Westminster.—Presd. by the Author, Rev. C. S. TAYLOR, F.S.A.

Transactions, Leicester Lity. and Phil. Society, vol. vii, pt. 4; vol. viii, pts. 1 and 2.

Cold Spring Harbour Monographs, pts. 1 and 2, by C. B. Davenport.—Presd. by the Brooklyn Institute.

Proc. Acad. of Nat. Sciences of Philadelphia, vol. lv, pts. 2, 3; vol. lvi, pt. 1.

Index to Archæological Papers, 1902.

Ann. Report, Yorks Phil. Society, 1903.

The following Papers and Documents presented by Mr. H. R. GODDARD, of Taunton. :—

1. An Act for making the West Somerset Mineral Railway and improving Watchet Harbour, 1855.
2. An Act for making a Railway from Bristol to Exeter, with branches to Bridgwater and Tiverton, 1836.
3. Extracts from the Acts relating to the Taunton Turnpike Roads, 18 Geo. III.
4. An Act for Building a Bridge over the Tone, and enlarging Shuttern Bridge, Taunton, 1809.
5. A Bill to enable Benjamin Hammett, Esq., to lay out and build Hammett Street, 1780.
6. An Act for improving the Navigation of the Ivel (Yeo), from Ilchester to Bicknell Bridge, Huish Episcopi, and for making Navigable Cuts at Langport, 1795.
7. An Act relating to the repair of roads, Chard, 1814-15.
8. An Act for repairing the Road from the Lyme Turnpike Road, Gittisham, to Sidmouth, 1816.
9. A Bill for the Regulation of Parish Vestries, 1818.
10. An Act for the Appointment and Payment of Parish Constables, 1842.
11. An Act for making a Canal from the Avon, Easton-in-Gordano, to or near the Tone, Parish of St. James, Taunton, 1811.
12. An Act for improving the Navigation of the Parret, and for making a Canal from the Parret to Barrington, 1836.
13. Reports, Mines and Quarries, S. and S.W. Districts (Home Office), 7 vols., 1899-1904.
14. Report on Agricultural Depression, 1897 (Ryl. Com. of Agricul.)
15. Three large lithographs of the Drawing Room at "The Grange," near Honiton.

RECEIVED FROM SOCIETIES IN CORRESPONDENCE FOR
THE EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS.

British Association—*Report*, 1903 ; *Report of the Corr. Soc. Com.*, Southport, 1903.

British Museum (Natural History)—*An Introduction to the Study of Meteorites*. (L. Fletcher, F.R.S.) ; *A Guide to the Fossil Mammals and Birds*, Brit. Mus. (8th ed.) ; *Catalogue of the Mesozoic Plants* (pt. 2 of "The Jurassic Flora.")

Society of Antiquaries of London—*Proceedings*, vol. xix, pt. 2.

Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland—*Journal*, vol. lx, pts. 3, 4 ; vol. lxi, pt. 1.

British Archæological Association—*Journal*, vol. ix, pts. 1, 2, 3 ; vol. x, pts. 1, 2. *List of Associates*, Jan. 1904.

Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland¹—*Journal*, vols. xxviii, xxix and xxx ; vol. xxxiii, pt. 2 ; vol. xxxiv, pt. 1 ; *Man*, 1902 and 1904.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland—*Proceedings*, vol. xxxvii.

Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland—*Journal*, vol. xxxiii, pt. 4 ; vol. xxxiv, pts. 1, 2, 3.

Royal Irish Academy—*Proceedings*, vol. xxiv, sect. B., pts. 4, 5 ; vol. xxiv, sect. C, pts. 4, 5 ; vol. xxv, sect. C., pts. 1—4. *Transactions*, vol. xxxii, sect. B, pts. 3, 4 ; vol. xxxii, sect. C, pts. 2, 3.

Royal Dublin Society—*Scientific Proceedings*, vol. x, pt. 1. *Economic Proceedings*, vol. i, pt. 4. *Scientific Transactions*, vol. viii, pts. 2—5.

Associated Architectural Societies—*Reports and Papers*, vol. xxvii, pt. 1.

Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club—*Proceedings*, vol. x, nos. 2, 3.

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. xxvi, pts. 1, 2.

1. Part exchange.

- Bristol Naturalists' Society—*Proceedings*, vol. x, pt. 3 (for 1903).
- Cambridge Antiquarian Society—*Proceedings*, no. 44 ; *List of Members, May, 1903* ; *The Annals of Gonville and Caius College*, by John Caius, M.D.
- Chester and North Wales Archæological and Historic Society—*Journal*, vol. x.
- Clifton Antiquarian Club—*Proceedings*, vol. v, pt. 3.
- Cornwall, Royal Institution of—*Journal*, vol. xvi, pt. 1.
- Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society—*Journal*, vol. xxvi.
- Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club—*Proceedings*, vol. xxiv.
- Essex Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. ix, pts. 2, 3 ; *Feet of Fines for Essex*, pt. v.
- Hertfordshire Natural History Society—*Transactions*, vol. xi, pts. 7—9 ; vol. xii, pts. 1, 2.
- Kent Archæological Society—*Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xxvi.
- Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society—*Transactions*, vol. liv.
- Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society—*Proceedings*, vol. xlviii, pts. 1, 2, 3.
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DONATIONS TOWARDS THE
Cauntton Castle Restoration and Deficit fund,

RECEIVED UP TO DEC, 28th, 1904.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Acland, Sir C. T. D., Bt.	2	2	0	Chafyn-Grove, G. Troyte	1	0	0
Alford, Rev. D. P.	1	1	0	Chisholm-Batten, Lt.-Col.			
Ashworth-Hallett, Mrs. L. S.	1	1	0	J. F.	1	1	0
Badcock, H. J. (Treas.)	5	0	0	Clark, F. J.	0	10	6
Bailward, T. H. M. (Pres.,				Clark, W. S.	2	0	0
1904-5)	15	0	0	Clarke, C. P.	1	1	0
Baker, W. Proctor	5	0	0	Coles, Rev. V. S. S.	1	0	0
Barnicott and Pearce	2	2	0				
Barrett, Major	2	2	0	D., W. E.	0	2	6
Barstow, J. J. Jackson	1	1	0	Day, H. C. A.	2	2	0
Bates, Rev. E. H.	2	2	0	Derham, Henry	1	1	0
Bath, The Marquis of	5	0	0	Dyne, Rev. W. T.	0	10	6
Bath and Wells, the Lord				Dyson, John	5	0	0
Bishop of	2	2	0				
Bennett, Mrs. J. A.	1	1	0	Eastwood, A. E.	2	2	0
Blake, Colonel M. L.	5	0	0	Elton, Sir Edmund H., Bt.	2	2	0
Blathwayt, Lt.-Col. Linley	0	10	6	Esdaile, C. E. J.	5	0	0
Bothamley, Ven. Arch-				Ewing, Mrs.	1	1	0
deacon	2	2	0				
Bouverie, H. H. Pleydell	25	0	0	Fisher, S. and W. H.	1	1	0
Braikenridge, W. Jerdone	10	10	0	Fowler, Gerald	1	1	0
Braithwaite, J. B., junr.	5	0	0	Fox, Chas. H.	2	2	0
Bramble, Lt-Col. J. R.				Fox, F. F.	5	0	0
(Sec.)	10	10	0	Fox, Rev. J. C.	1	1	0
Brereton, R. P.	2	2	0	Foxcroft, E. T. D.	2	2	0
Broadmead, W. B.	5	0	0	Franklin, H.	3	3	0
Broderip, Edmund	2	2	0	" A Friend "	0	10	6
Bryant, J. H., M.D.	1	1	0	Fry, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward	5	0	0
Buller, Rev. Preb. W. E.	5	0	0	Fry, Francis J. (Pres. 1903-4)	25	0	0
Burnell, C. E.	1	1	0				
Burridge, Major W.	0	10	6	Gale, Rev. Preb. I. S.	1	1	0
Burrows, Prof. Montagu	1	1	0	Gifford, J. W.	2	2	0
Bush, R. C.	2	2	0	Goodman, E. and Son	0	10	6
Bush, Thos. S.	2	2	0	Grubb, John	2	2	0
Cartwright, Rev. A. R.	0	10	6	Hancock, Rev. Preb. F.	3	0	0
Cash, J. O.	1	1	0	Hare, Sholto	1	0	0
Chadwyck-Healey, Chan-				Hawkins, Rev. H.	0	10	6
cellor C. E. H.	5	0	0	Heathcote, C. D.	1	0	0

DONATIONS—continued.[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1904.

PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.

The Classification of the Somerset Church Towers.

BY F. J. ALLEN, M.D. CANTAB.

FOR more than twenty years I have studied the Somerset Church Towers, photographing them systematically, in the hope of publishing a monograph of them at some future time. My friend Mr. Brereton has more recently made an independent study of them; and in conversation we found that some of our conclusions were similar. Therefore in order that neither of us might prejudice the work of the other, we agreed to lay our results simultaneously before the Annual Meeting last July, and the present paper is amplified from the material which I drew up for that occasion.

I feel it necessary however to explain that my work is not yet complete. There are many of the less conspicuous towers with which I am but slightly acquainted, the study of which may throw light on the subject.

The late Professor E. A. Freeman drew up a classification

of the Somerset towers, which is so faulty that I cannot account for it except by supposing that he trusted too much to memory, or used incorrect sketches, and thus never grasped the true resemblances and differences. I have now to propose a new classification, based on a careful comparison of detail, composition, and proportion, such as can only be made with the assistance of photography.

It is impossible to draw an absolute limit between the classes of towers: but we find a few central types from which various modifications were developed; and while some towers conform entirely with one type, other towers combine characters of two or more types. My aim has been to trace the evolution of the various designs and their combinations, and so to draw up a pedigree of the towers.

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO ARRANGEMENT OF WINDOWS.

The first and most obvious demarcation of the classes depends on *the number of windows in the breadth* of the towers. There are three distinct classes, namely:—

1. The Triple-window class; towers having three windows abreast on each face.
2. The Double-window class; towers having two windows abreast.
3. The Single-window class.

The triple and double-window classes are each divisible into sub-classes depending on the *secondary* treatment of the windows. In the majority of towers the triple or double-windows are used in the top-stage only, the lower stages having single windows. But in a few instances the multiple windows occur in the *two* upper stages, and in one instance in *three* stages: these windows may therefore be described as *single*-, *double*-, and *triple-tier*, and the towers sub-classed accordingly.

A fourth sub-class consists of towers in which the lines of the windows in the top-stage are *continued* downwards to form

panels in the stage below, so that the two upper stages together bear the outward semblance of a single stage. These towers may be distinguished as *long-panelled*.

There are thus four sub-classes, namely :—

1. Single tier (multiple window).
2. Double tier (do. do.).
3. Triple tier (do. do.).
4. Long-panelled (do. do.).

There are a few double and triple-window towers which do not fall conveniently into either of the above-mentioned sub-classes, being either hybrid or *sui generis*.

The single-window towers are far more numerous, and at the same time less pronounced in their features, than the multiple-window ones, so that I need to study them yet for some years before I can venture to define their sub-classes. Many of these towers, however, are of so simple a character as not to call for classification. The present paper deals only with the multiple-window towers: but circumstances permitting, I may offer to this Society a paper on the single-window towers on a future occasion.

The classification according to the treatment of the windows is not a mere arbitrary arrangement. The members of each group are found to be correlated in other architectural features, and also in geographical distribution.

THE MULTIPLE-WINDOW TOWERS.

With one exception (Temple Church, Bristol,) all the triple and double-window towers are situated in the region extending from the Mendip Hills on the N.E. to the Quantock Hills on the S.W. The River Parret divides this region into a Mendip district and a Quantock district, each having a prevalent form of tower.

Triple-window towers belong chiefly to the Mendip Hills. A few occur on the moors; but none S.W. of the Parret, except at Ilminster, where the tower is of unique character.

Double-window towers occur over the whole region from Mendip to Quantock, but are more numerous in the Quantock district.

While the details of the actual Mendip towers are distinct from those of the actual Quantock ones, they are found mingled or assimilated in towers on the banks of the Parret, where the districts meet.

It is worthy of note that the influence between the Mendip and Quantock towers travelled only over the Hill-country on the east, and never crossed the Moors on the west. There is no apparent *direct* influence between the towers around Cheddar and those around Taunton. The connecting links are formed by the towers on the east.

The accompanying table (see page 5) of towers, arranged in classes and sub-classes, shows the chief relationships: it shows also the general correspondence between the classification and geographical distribution.

Towers of first-rate quality are marked with an asterisk, and the most notable of these with a double asterisk.

I shall be grateful to any correspondents who will kindly inform me of double or triple-window towers whose names are not mentioned in this list. Some towers are omitted because I have but slight acquaintance with them and therefore cannot venture to classify them. But there are doubtless others that have escaped my notice, and I should be glad to have my attention called to them, if only by means of a postcard.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF RESPECTIVE TYPES.

The long-panel type of tower, as will be later explained, came into use at the transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style, in the middle of the fourteenth century: but its most notable examples were built in the fifteenth century. The Triple-window (Mendip) type, if we may judge by the character of its details, originated nearly as early; and some of its best examples may date from the last quarter of the

	TRIPLE-WINDOW.	DOUBLE-WINDOW.
Single-tier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> **Shepton Mallet (prototype) *Banwell **Winscombe *Cheddar Mark Axbridge Wedmore S. Brent Bleadon *Weare *Cranmore Langport Long Sutton **Bruton **Weston Zoyland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Middlezoy **Bishops Lydeard *Bristol, Temple Ch. (3 types) Lyng Chedzoy *Taunton, St. James *Ile Abbots *Staple Fitzpaine *Kingston **N. Petherton *Ruishton **Huish Episcopi *Kingsbury Episcopi Martock
D'ble-tier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Mells **Leigh-on-Mendip 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> **Chewton
Triple-tier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (None) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> **Taunton St. Mary [Magdalene]
Long-panel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Wells Cathedral central) *Batcombe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Wells Cath. Harewell's " " Bubwith's **Wells, St. Cuthbert *Wrington **Evercreech
Hybrid or <i>Sui generis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Ilminster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> **Glastonbury, St. John *Lympham Muchelney *Backwell

fourteenth century. The Double-window (both Quantock and Mendip) types are later in character, but may have come into existence before the middle of the fifteenth century.

ANALYSIS OF THE TRIPLE-WINDOW TOWERS.

The Triple-window towers are both earlier in character and more homogeneous in design than the double-window ones, and for these reasons they deserve to be treated first.

SUB-CLASS I.

TRIPLE-WINDOW, SINGLE-TIER.

SHEPTON MALLET.—(See accompanying Plate.) So far as I can judge by the details, this is the earliest of the triple-window towers; and from its design all the other triple-window towers were developed, and also some of the double-window ones: it is well therefore to note carefully its distinctive features.

The top-stage has three windows abreast on each face, the middle window of each triplet being pierced, the lateral ones blind. Observe that these windows have weather-mouldings, and are flanked by pilasters which are tipped with small pinnacles. The tracery and mouldings of the windows are very good, and only slightly removed from the Decorated style. The lower stages contain only single windows.

This tower was intended for a spire, and hence the buttresses were made of more than usual projection: they are of very complex and ingenious construction, changing their plan at each stage. Near the top they are reduced to a simple form, and terminate naturally in pinnacles. There are additional pinnacles at the penultimate stage of the buttresses, standing well off from the walls, and very effective in profile.

The parapet is straight, with excellent mouldings, and pierced with a beautiful quatrefoil pattern, eight quatrefoils abreast. Beneath the parapet, on each side, two fine gurgoyles project, one over each side-window.

The newel stair projects strongly the whole height of the



SHEPTON MALLET.
TRIPLE WINDOW, SINGLE TIER: MENDIP TYPE.

From a Photograph by Dr. F. J. Aller

tower, at the east corner of the north side, and terminates in a prominent turret with a spirelet. In this particular tower the north wall, narrowed by the presence of the stair, is treated by contraction of the windows; and the effect is good. In most other towers the stair is allowed to eliminate one window, while the two remaining windows are made of full width.¹

The treatment of the lower part of the tower may be noted, not as being distinctive of this type, but as being the treatment followed with individual variations in the majority of the better towers in Somerset. The lowest stage contains the West door with a large West window above it, while the North and South walls are plain. The second stage contains niches with statues on the West side, and single windows on the other sides. The third stage, with a single window on each side, is omitted from some of the smaller towers.

This tower is so surrounded with buildings that the ordinary visitor cannot form a just estimate of its qualities: it can be properly seen only from the tops of houses and from distant points of vantage. It is excellent alike in detail and composition, and has an unusual depth of light and shade. The boldly projecting buttresses, the stair-turret, and the unfinished spire, give a quaint and pleasing outline from many points of view.

(Four Stages. Dimensions measured:—Height, 100ft.; total width of base, 34ft. 5in.; thickness of wall, 4ft. 9½in., not including plinth. F. J. A.)²

As the influence of the Shepton Mallet design extended, it produced diverging details in the different directions of the

1. The Shepton arrangement,—three windows compressed, occurs also at Cranmore and Bruton. At St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, a double-window tower, it is used *mutatis mutandis*, the two windows being compressed.

2. Some of the dimensions given in this paper were measured by myself; these are marked with my initials. Others are taken from trustworthy sources. In some instances where no measurements were available, I have given an approximate estimation of the height, which may be a help to the reader. It is worthy of note that popular ideas of heights of towers are generally exaggerated.

compass. The extension towards the N.W. was apparently the earlier: it gave rise to the towers of Banwell, Winscombe, Cheddar, and other principal Mendip towers as far as Bleadon, and a few towers on the Moors. The other extension was eastward and southward to Cranmore and Bruton; and from these two towers there arise four divergencies, one being represented by Batcombe, another by Mells and Leigh-on-Mendip, and two others by towers on the banks of the Parret as far as Weston Zoyland.

BANWELL, WINSCOMBE, AND CHEDDAR.—These three towers are much alike, more so than any other group of first-rate towers in the county. They are all modelled on the Shepton design, and have the same mouldings and window-tracery: but they all differ from the prototype in the treatment of the buttresses, pinnacles, and parapet. At Shepton, as previously mentioned, the buttresses are very complex and prominent; the pinnacles form their natural termination, and the parapet is let in between the pinnacles and supported by them: but in these three towers the buttresses are very simple and narrow, and cease at the top of the wall, where the pinnacles start afresh as a portion of the parapet: in fact the pinnacles and parapet are united to form a crown, marked off from the structures below. In these towers the stair causes elimination of one window on the turret side.

BANWELL.—Here the *details* are the nearest to those at Shepton. Points of difference are, that the stair-turret is on the S. side, (E. corner,) and that the parapet has triangular openings, (eight double trefoils abreast,) as at Wrington and the central tower at Wells Cathedral. Banwell tower is characterized by shortness of the top-stage and tallness of the next stage below. These features and the narrow buttresses give the tower something of the character of an Italian campanile, which is usually tall, narrow, and plain, with a group of windows at the top.

(Four Stages. Height estimated at about 100ft.)

WINSCOMBE.—Buttresses excepted, the *proportions* here are nearest those of Shepton, though on a smaller scale. The tracery and mouldings are those of both Shepton and Banwell ; but in the top-stage there are signs of later date. The treatment of the weather-moulding over the top windows is peculiar : instead of being carried down to a proper impost, it turns off and runs round the pilasters in an awkward manner. The crown is more florid than in its neighbours : it has ten or eleven quatrefoils abreast, the pinnacles have animals' heads for their lowest crockets, and on each side two extra pinnacles are inserted, arising uncomfortably from the tops of smaller pilaster-pinnacles below.

(Four Stages. Height estimated at about 90ft.)

CHEDDAR.—Owing to its open situation this tower is seen to greater advantage than most of its relatives, and receives the most admiration. At the same time it is inferior in quality to those already mentioned. It is on the whole a copy of the Winscombe tower with all the features attenuated. The windows are tall and shallow : there is too much space between the top-windows and the parapet : the crown is very light, but more restrained than that at Winscombe. The aim of the builder of this tower seems to have been to attain lightness : he achieved his end, and that is perhaps the main thing : if he had failed, we might have stigmatized his methods as defects of composition.

(Four Stages. Height estimated at about 100ft.)

MARK.—The only N.W. Mendip tower in which the top-windows are without weather-mouldings. There is far too much space above these windows, even more than at Cheddar. The niches are on the N. and E. faces. The best features are the buttresses, of pleasing outline, and the prominent crown, both of which are akin to those at Weare. The point of discontinuity between buttress and pinnacle is here at the top of the parapet, not below it as in neighbouring towers.

(Three Stages.)

AXBRIDGE, WEDMORE, S. BRENT, BLEADON, AND WEARE.—These five towers differ from all the other triple-window towers, and from nearly all the double-window ones, in not possessing the pilasters with pinnacles beside and between the top-windows. Each tower has its own peculiarities, and they all depart widely from the prototype.

AXBRIDGE.—A *central* tower resembling in general effect the upper half of the Banwell tower, and apparently but little later in date. It differs however in the absence of window-pilasters, and in that the buttresses die into the walls considerably lower down. The crown is not exaggerated: the pinnacles are of moderate height, and the parapet is quatrefoiled (eleven abreast). The lower stages being absent, the niche with a statue is placed a stage higher than usual, and takes the place of a window.

(Two Stages above roof of church.)

WEDMORE.—A *central* tower apparently derived from the Axbridge design, but plainer. The walls have a notable "batter": pinnacles are absent, and the parapet is of Balustrade form. In its present state the tower looks stumpy and unfinished; but it would form a suitable base for a spire,—which may have been intended.

(Two Stages above roof of church.)

S. BRENT.—A very plain but not unpleasing tower, related to those of Axbridge and Wedmore, though later in window-tracery, and differing in being a *western* tower. The buttresses cease at the base of the top stage, and the top string-course is well below the window-sill. (Compare Bleadon.) There are no niches in the usual position above the great W. window; but a niche is placed on each side of the W. door, as in some of the churches by the Parret. This tower is perhaps the latest of the triple-window class.

(Three Stages.)

BLEADON.—This is, so far as I know, the only triple-window tower with diagonal buttresses, and the only one in

which the stair-turret is actually at a corner—it projects more, however, into the N. face. In other triple-window towers the turret is on the N. or S. face, *near* the corner but not touching it, not displacing buttress or pinnacle. The parapet is plainer than usual ; but the pinnacles have animals' heads for their lower crockets, as at Winscombe. The top string-course is very far below the window-sill. (Compare S. Brent.)

(Three Stages.)

WEARE.—A very artistic tower, developed from the Winscombe and Axbridge designs. Its greatest peculiarity is the treatment of the newel stair, which projects very little from the surface, and sinks deeper into the wall as it rises, until at the top it shows only as a pilaster. The crown is excellent, as prominent as that of Winscombe, but more solid and reposeful. The niches are at the sides of the great window instead of above it.

(Three Stages.)

We will now consider the eastern and southern departures from the prototype. These towers have the following group-characters:—

(1.) In nearly every instance (exceptions Weston Zoyland and Batcombe) the buttresses are continued naturally into the pinnacles without interruption. In this they resemble the Shepton Mallet tower, but differ from all the N.W. Mendip towers.

(2.) The parapets are battlemented, (exception Batcombe) differing in this respect from the Shepton as well as from all the N.W. group.

CRANMORE.—In outline this comes nearer than any other tower to that of Shepton, owing to the boldly projecting buttresses, which are almost exactly of the Shepton pattern. The points of difference are, that the Cranmore tower is of smaller dimensions and has one stage less, that there is too much vacant space above the top windows, and that the parapet is not pierced but battlemented. If the space above the

windows had been less, and the parapet not so plain, this tower would have earned a place in the front rank of merit.

(Three Stages. Height estimated at about 70ft.)

LANGPORT AND LONG SUTTON.—These two southern triple-window towers depart widely from the prototype, but their descent seems to be traceable through the Cranmore line. They have all the essential features of the triple-window group, but their details are of inferior quality, owing to lateness of date, or to the influence of a less artistic local school of masons, perhaps the Muchelney Abbey staff. The top windows are without hood-mouldings, (in this respect resembling the Quantock towers,) and their tracery is simple. As at Cranmore, there is much space above the top-windows, and this is accentuated by the plain battlemented parapet. At Long Sutton the space between windows and parapet is more exaggerated than in any other tower in the county, and this tower has a peculiar treatment of the window-pilasters, which are carried up right through the parapet to form accessory pinnacles above it. The gurgoyles are placed, one in the middle each side, and one (a sham ?) on the buttress at each corner. These are the Quantock positions of gurgoyles; contrast the Mendip positions at Shepton Mallet, &c.

These two towers might be considered fine in another county, but they lack the grace of the Somerset family.

BRUTON.—This tower is a direct derivative of the Shepton type, having the same general arrangement of features. The tracery and mouldings are similar but rather flatter; the buttresses are similar, though much less prominent; and the treatment of the N. or stair side is the same, *i.e.*, the triple window is narrowed,—not reduced to a double one. The points of difference are, in order of importance: (1) the top windows are tall and *divided by a transom*; (2) the stair-turret is not carried above the parapet; (3) the parapet combines the battlement form with a pierced ornament.

Not only is this a very successful tower intrinsically, but its

situation gives it an advantage over every other tower in the county.

(Four Stages. Height estimated at over 90ft.)

[MIDDLEZOY.—This is a double-window tower of the Mendip type, and closely related to Cranmore and Bruton towers. Its analysis will be given later amongst those of the double-window class.]

WESTON ZOYLAND.—This, the most ornate of the triple-window towers, is derived in the main from the Bruton design : but it is an intermediate or Parret tower, and has an admixture of Quantock features. The windows, especially the top ones with transoms, are similar to those of Bruton ; the parapet is nearly related, also the buttresses. By way of difference, the parapet obtrusively interrupts the buttresses, and the pinnacles start from the top of the parapet as accessory and independent ornaments. The gurgoyles are in the Quantock positions. Most of the single windows are flanked with niches as at Huish Episcopi, and there are some other details in common between these two towers. The Weston Zoyland tower has lost all its pinnacles by accident and vandalism : there were formerly four corner ones, four side ones, and one on the penultimate stage of each buttress. When complete, with statues and pinnacles, the tower must have had a splendid effect. Nevertheless in outline it is less satisfactory than some of the plainer towers ; for it is very tall, its stages are but little recessed, and its buttresses are very flat, so that it has a gaunt and almost top-heavy appearance. Being built on marshy ground, it was in especial need of breadth in its foundation ; and this being deficient, it is not surprising that the tower leans considerably.

(Four Stages. Height estimated at about 100ft.)

SUB-CLASS II.

TRIPLE-WINDOW, DOUBLE-TIER.

MELLS AND LEIGH-ON-MENDIP.—These are the only towers of this sub-class. They have transomed triple-windows

of the Bruton type in the top stage, *all pierced* : but their distinctive feature is the repetition of these windows, blind or slightly pierced, in the next stage. The buttresses are bold and rich, terminating canonically in pinnacles, but having also at each corner a pair of extra pinnacles standing off from the parapet. The Mells parapet is like that of Cranmore, plain with battlements ; that of Leigh is ornate, of the Bruton pattern but with two extra pinnacles added on each face. The newel stair forms no projection of the wall ; and externally its presence is indicated only by its blocking the windows toward one corner. The windows are mostly without weather-mouldings, and in general the mouldings and tracery are inferior to those at Bruton,—a sign perhaps of late date : but poverty of detail is compensated by general richness of composition. The tower at Leigh-on-Mendip is acknowledged to be one of the finest in the county, in spite of its small dimensions ; and even finer might have been the more massive tower at Mells, if only its parapet had been worthy of the rest of the design.

(Each has three Stages. Heights estimated, Leigh about 75ft., Mells about 80ft.)

OTHER SUB-CLASSES OF THE TRIPLE-WINDOW TOWERS.

There is no instance of triple windows in triple tier. Batcombe is a long-panel triple-window tower with details related to those of Bruton and Shepton Mallet : it will be described later with the other long-panel towers. Ilminster tower will be described as *sui generis*.

I have traced the pedigree of all the triple-window designs (and several of the double-window ones) back to their probable ancestor at Shepton Mallet. But students of architecture know that an elaborate design such as that of Shepton does not spring suddenly into existence ; it is always evolved from a previous model or models. The model in the present instance was probably a tower of the Decorated period, having a spire, a pierced parapet, triple-windows in the top stage, and boldly

projecting buttresses. I have searched for this model in many parts of England but have not found it.¹

It ought, one would suppose, to have existed in Somerset ; but the only place where it is likely to have existed and been forgotten is Glastonbury. I therefore venture to propound the problem "Whether such a tower and spire formerly existed at Glastonbury Abbey."

ANALYSIS OF THE DOUBLE-WINDOW TOWERS.

The double-window towers are rather more numerous than the triple-window ones, their date is later on the average, and they are more various both in origin and in development.

SUB-CLASS I.

DOUBLE-WINDOW, SINGLE-TIER.

The towers of this sub-class are derived from three types, namely (1) the Mendip type, through the line of Middlezoy tower, (2) the Quantock type, of which Bishop's Lydeard tower seems to be the earliest example, and (3) the Bristol type, as seen at the Temple Church, Bristol. I judge those towers to be the earliest, in which the buttresses are continued canonically as pinnacles, and the parapets let in between the pinnacles without interrupting them. In such towers the other features are likewise natural and unpretentious. In the later towers the details are more showy, ornament is piled on, and the parapet and pinnacles are converted into an elaborate crown independent of the features below, somewhat as in the N.W. Mendip towers, only more exaggerated.

A. *The Three Typical Towers.*

MIDDLEZOY.—A purely Mendip tower, intermediate in

1. Towers with single and double-windows exist in many parts of England, and even quadruple windows are not unknown (*e.g.* Salisbury Cathedral, and St. Mary's, Nottingham,) but triple-window towers are rare outside Somerset. The two earliest towers of importance in the county, St. Mary Redcliffe and the Wells Cathedral central, are both triple-windowed.

character between the towers of Cranmore and Bruton, and differing from them chiefly in possessing double instead of triple windows. The stair however eliminates one of the N. windows (as at Cheddar, etc.) The windows, as at Cranmore, are without transoms ; and another Cranmore feature is the continuation of the top string-course right round the buttresses. Otherwise the buttresses are of the Bruton form, and the same may be said of the pierced parapet. The stair-turret rises above the parapet as at Cranmore, but differs in having no spirelet. Though a small tower, having no brilliancy of outline or ornament, this is nevertheless one of the most harmonious and reposeful in the county.

(Three Stages. Height estimated at about 70ft.)

BISHOPS LYDEARD.—(See illustration in the *Proceedings* for 1898.) This is the most western of the towers under consideration, and may be called the Quantock prototype inasmuch as it is apparently the earliest tower in which the Quantock characters are introduced. It may be of about the same date as the Middlezoy tower, and is similarly characterized by simplicity of form and detail : it earns a more distinguished place, however, by having an extra storey in height and being built of superbly coloured red sandstone. Although a Quantock tower, it was developed partly from the Mendip type, being intermediate in general composition between the four-stage towers of Shepton Mallet and Weston Zoyland, while some of the details are from Cranmore and Bruton. The Quantock features are (1) the absence of weather mouldings from the top windows, (2) the form of the tracery in the same, (3) the addition of little pilaster pinnacles on the lower stages of the buttresses, and (4) the position of the gurgoyles, one on each face and one at each corner. The niches are on the S. side, *not* on the W. In the later Quantock towers there are usually niches on other sides *in addition* to those on the W. (Compare the Mendip tower at Middlezoy and the intermediate one at Weston Zoyland.) At Bishops Lydeard and nearly all the

Quantock towers the top-string course is carried round the buttresses, as at Cranmore and Middlezoy.

(Four Stages. Height 107ft.)

BRISTOL, TEMPLE CHURCH.—The lower part of this tower is of early character, having windows resembling those at Shepton Mallet in tracery and mouldings. This part of the tower was built in the fourteenth century; and after a long interval the upper stage was added in 1460, with windows partly imitated from those below, but with other details of later character. The top windows are pairs but not doublets, being separated by a wall-space which bears a prominent pilaster running up through the parapet. Below the top windows is a horizontal band of trefoil ornament, and above them the wall is decorated with panel-work. The little that remains of the pinnacles and parapet indicates that they were of the "crown" form (independent of buttresses, etc.,) but their upper parts are wanting. The panelling above the top-windows is a Midland feature, for which see the cathedral towers of Gloucester, Worcester, and Lichfield.

(Height 114ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Foundation sunk $22\frac{1}{2}$ in. at S.W. corner. Inclination considerable, but partially rectified during the process of building.)

B. Towers deriving most of their features from the Mendip type as seen at Middlezoy.

LYNG.—A tower resembling that of Middlezoy in several respects, but of somewhat later character. The pinnacles and parapet are canonical, and the windows have weather-mouldings. The Quantock influence appears almost solely in the window-tracery. The stair is peculiarly treated: it is at the E. corner of the S. side, and dives into the interior about half-way up, displacing the window of the middle stage. The top stage accommodates the stair by having on the S. side a single central window, instead of the doublet contained by each of the other sides. Moreover the S. side differs from

the others in having only one gargoyle, and that placed medially.

(Three Stages.)

CHEDZOY.—A rather plain tower, with simplified buttresses ceasing at the middle of the top stage. The parapet is a complete crown, and the pinnacles are stuck upon it inconsequently. There is but one gargoyle, median, on each face, and the top windows are unduly small. This tower is in danger of disintegration by the great ivy which is creeping over it.

(Three Stages.)

C. *Towers deriving their features mainly from the Quantock type as seen at Bishop's Lydeard.*

TAUNTON, ST. JAMES.—(Rebuilt.) In its present state this has great resemblance to that of Bishops Lydeard. I hear that this is partly due to the use of the latter tower as a model in the reconstruction. St. James's, as I knew it in the sixties, was a dilapidated tower, deeply weather-worn as to its details, and without pinnacles or parapet.

(Four Stages. Height 120ft.)

ILE ABBOTS (Upper part rebuilt.)—Here the windows, buttresses, gargoyles, and niches are of the Quantock type as at Bishops Lydeard; but with later date the buttresses have ceased to form the pinnacles, for the parapet and pinnacles form an independent crown. The corner pinnacles are elegant spirelets growing out of the parapet, and their spirelet outline is produced by the addition of four off-standing shafts to each pinnacle. This tower is remarkable for the number of original statues preserved in the niches.

The compound corner pinnacles may have been imitated from the Bristol type: compare N. Petherton.

(Three Stages.)

STAPLE FITZPAINE.—A very artistic composition, presenting one of the finest outlines in the county. All the Quantock features are present. The buttresses are more prominent

than at Ile Abbots, and the crown is more fully developed, the corner pinnacles being very pronounced, while the stair turret is tall and enriched with a spirelet and eight pinnacles.

(Three Stages. Height 86ft.)

KINGSTON.—In many respects a replica of Staple Fitzpaine. I have not visited this tower; but I hear that it is built of red sandstone, whereas the Staple Fitzpaine tower is built of blue lias and Ham Hill oölite.

(Three Stages. Height 88ft.)

D. *Towers deriving some (but not all) of their features from the Bristol model as seen at the Temple Church.*

N. PETHERTON.—This is the tower which more than any other shows the Bristol influence. The Bristol features are, (1) the panelling above the top windows, (2) the horizontal bands of ornament,—quatrefoils here, trefoils at the Temple Church, (3) the large pilaster rising between the top windows, and passing right through the parapet, (4) the continuation of the *two* chief string-courses round the buttresses, (5) possibly the corner pinnacles, which may represent the form of those at the Temple Church which have fallen.

The window tracery is not taken from the Temple tower, but inclines to the Midland type, the mullions running straight to the arch: this is a defect of Perpendicular tracery which the Somerset builders generally avoided.

The windows have weather-mouldings, as in the Mendip towers. The buttresses are of the Quantock type: they project boldly, but virtually cease at the top stage. The stair is treated somewhat as in the neighbouring tower of Lyng, being on the S. side and diving into the interior half-way up. It slightly displaces the middle-stage window, but does not interfere with the top windows. The crown resembles that at Ile Abbots, but is a little more ornate: the gurgoyles are in the Quantock positions.

This is one of the largest and most elaborate of our towers:

its outline is excellent, but the preponderance of straight lines in its details gives it rather an air of severity.

(Three Stages ; lowest divided by a horizontal band of quatrefoils. Height estimated at about 110ft.)

RUISHTON.—This combines the characters of the three types pretty evenly. The windows are of Mendip form, deep-set, with Mendip mouldings including the weather moulding, but with Quantock tracery. The buttresses cease at the top stage as in the N. Petherton tower : they have the form of the Quantock buttresses, but not their customary pilaster pinnacles on the lower stages. Other Quantock features are the niches on the sides other than the W., and the positions of the gurgoyles. The Bristol features are the two horizontal bands of ornament, (one of which subdivides the lowest stage,) and the *two* string-courses carried round the buttresses. The crown was probably intended to be as at N. Petherton ; but it has fallen or was never built. In spite of the absence of the crown, this tower is one of the most beautiful, chiefly because of the depth of the window-mouldings and the prominence of the buttresses, both of which help to give great light and shade.

(Three Stages, lowest subdivided. Dimensions small.)

HUISH EPISCOPI (For illustration see the *Proceedings* for 1894.)—This, like the two previous towers, combines features from the three types. The top windows have the Mendip mouldings, (including weather-moulding,) and are tall and transomed as at Bruton and Weston Zoyland ; but their tracery is of the Quantock type. The horizontal bands of ornament are from the Bristol type, and the tracery of the middle-stage windows is of Midland character. The rest of the features are of the Quantock type. The stair-turret is carried to the level of the parapet ; the buttresses project boldly ; and the crown is exquisite in outline and in detail, more refined than that at Staple Fitzpaine, but lacking the tall stair-turret with spirelet.

On the whole this is the most striking tower in the county,



KINGSBURY EPISCOPI.
DOUBLE WINDOW, SINGLE TIER: QUANTOCT TYPE.

From a Photograph by Dr. F. J. Allen.

beautiful in detail and in composition. Its ornament is abundant but not excessive ; while there is good light and shadow, enhanced by the contrasting colours of blue lias and brown oölite (Ham Hill stone.) These stones are used together in several neighbouring towers, (including Ruishton, Lyng, and Staple Fitzpaine,) but nowhere with such marked effect.

(Three Stages, lowest subdivided. Height estimated at nearly 100ft.)

KINGSBURY EPISCOPI (See accompanying Plate.)—A tower with a general resemblance to that of Huish, but differing in having a minimum of Mendip influence. The upper and middle-windows have poor tracery and hardly anything to be called mouldings. The great W. window is rather better, with the usual plain mouldings, including weather-moulding. The crown is plainer than at Huish. The stone is of one kind only, Ham Hill oölite. As at Ile Abbots, several of the ancient statues are extant. The buttresses virtually cease at the top string-course, which therefore cannot run round them as it does in the members of this sub-class hitherto described. Indeed the buttresses are neither high enough nor prominent enough to set off the great crown ; hence from some points of view the tower has a decidedly top-heavy appearance. Although inferior to that of Huish both in detail and in composition, this is nevertheless a very notable tower.

(Three Stages, lowest subdivided. Height estimated at nearly 95ft.)

MARTOCK.—A plain tower, widely divergent from the general character of its sub-class. The form of the top stage and crown is reminiscent of its neighbour at Kingsbury ; but Martock has the advantage of widely-spreading buttresses, which give it a superior and indeed a very distinctive outline. The windows have neither weather-mouldings nor the customary pilaster pinnacles : their tracery is of the Langport and Muchelney form.

(Three Stages. Massive, but not tall.)

SUB-CLASS II.

DOUBLE-WINDOW, DOUBLE-TIER.

CHEWTON.—The distinguishing feature of this tower is the repetition of the double windows of the top stage as panels in the stage below. In this respect it resembles the neighbouring towers of Mells and Leigh, which repeat their triple windows as panels below. The details however are widely different. Although in the heart of Mendip, Chewton tower is developed from the Quantock model. Its top windows are closely imitated from Bishop's Lydeard, so are its buttresses. The crown has the general outline of that at Huish Episcopi, but its details are different, the ornament being in upright balustrades and panels: this is possibly nearer to the original pattern of the Temple church crown. The gargoyles however are in the Mendip position; and the design of the saint surrounded by angels, above the great W. window, resembles that of the Mendip tower at Batcombe. The staircase is almost invisible externally, being allowed merely to eliminate a portion of one window. (Compare Leigh and Mells.)

The absence of almost all mouldings from the windows gives them a very shallow appearance; and moreover the details of the crown are of poor quality: but the excellence of composition and the large dimensions of the tower produce an impression of great dignity, and defects of detail seem to be unimportant.

(Three Stages. Height 112ft., measured, F. J. A.)

SUB-CLASS III.

DOUBLE-WINDOW, TRIPLE-TIER.

TAUNTON, ST. MARY MAGDALENE. (Rebuilt.)—This is one of the latest of our towers, and its features are gathered from several of its forerunners. The basis of its design is the Quantock model; but it imitates Chewton and Leigh-on-Mendip, or rather goes beyond them, in having double windows in

three stages, not merely in two. The panelling above the top windows, and the horizontal bands of ornament, (five in number,) are from the Bristol type through the medium of N. Petherton. The windows have Quantock tracery, but are fully moulded as in the Mendip towers. The stair-turret is level with the parapet, as at Huish. The windows on the turret side are compressed as at Shepton Mallet. The pinnacles and parapet are taken with exaggeration from Gloucester Cathedral.

St. Mary Magdalene's is thus an eclectic tower: it is also the tallest and most ornate in the county: and yet is not the most pleasing. In more than one sense it is a *tour de force*; and in poetry it does not compare with Huish, Evercreech, or Shepton Mallet.

(Four Stages, lowest sub-divided. Height 157ft.)

SUB-CLASS IV.

LONG-PANEL TOWERS, DOUBLE AND TRIPLE-WINDOW.

These towers are few in number, and are all situated in the Mendip district. Though united by the common feature—windows prolonged as panels—they are heterogeneous in other respects. The double-window ones are the more important; and indeed there is but one with triple windows.

The prototype of the long-panel device is seen in the central tower of Wells Cathedral. The Decorated portion of this tower, as first constructed, had each face divided into three tall compartments by pilasters which ran up through the parapet to end in pinnacles. Each compartment contained two simple windows above, whose lines were prolonged downwards to form panels. At a later date the windows were filled up with masonry, and accessory ornaments were added, the result being to mask the original design. Every long-panel tower subsequently built borrows details from this tower and adapts them to its own requirements.

WELLS CATHEDRAL, WESTERN TOWERS.—Harewell's, the southern tower, was built probably between A.D. 1367 and 1386, and is the first tower in which the above-mentioned device was imitated. It has only two compartments instead of three, and their two *pairs* of windows are condensed into two *compound* ones. The buttresses are very prominent, and adapted to the Early English work below. At the stage below the top each buttress is tipped with a group of finials, whose arrangement should be noticed, for modifications of the group were used to adorn the top pinnacles of later towers.

Bubwith's, the northern tower (A.D. 1407-24), is almost a replica of Harewell's tower, and therefore requires no special description.

WELLS, ST. CUTHBERT'S.—This is a development from the designs of Harewell's and the central tower of the Cathedral. The windows extending downwards as panels are imitated from the earlier towers; but there is a progressive alteration, for whereas the central tower windows were of one light, those of Harewell's have two lights, and those of St. Cuthbert's three. The ornaments in the panels of St. Cuthbert's are taken direct from the central tower, being less divergent therefrom than are the similar ornaments on Harewell's tower. The prominent pilaster, which the two earlier have between the windows, is here omitted; but the windows are flanked by the small pilaster pinnacles so frequent in this position on the Somerset towers. The weather-moulding, usually such a pleasing accessory to windows, is here omitted. The window-tracery is inferior to that of Harewell's tower: it foreshadows a coarse recticular tracery which became too common at a later date. The newel stair is in a prominent and unusual position, *i.e.* at the N. corner in front. It forms a pleasing feature so far as it goes; but it dives into the interior half-way up. The pinnacles in this and the next two towers are not the continuation of the buttresses, but are actual turrets carried up from the lower part of the tower. They

consist of spirelets resembling those of the central tower of the Cathedral, with the addition of ornaments imitated from the device to which I referred in describing Harewell's pinnacles. The carved ornament about the turrets and the upper part of the buttresses is too small to be effective, and in general the tower gives an impression of plainness. Its composition is injured by the plain slats in the windows; and as these seem to be late insertions, it might be worth while to remove them.

The impressive features of this tower are its large dimensions and its prominent buttresses. Its outline is fine as seen from a distance; but in a near view its plainness is too apparent. It suffers from its unusually prosaic environment, being in an ugly churchyard, and in proximity to mean buildings.

(Height estimated at about 130ft.)

WRINGTON (See illustration in the *Proceedings* for 1899.)
—This tower is not derived from St. Cuthbert's, but takes its details from the same sources, namely Harewell's and the central tower of the Cathedral. As in both these towers, there is a pilaster rising between the windows and continuing right through the parapet: this imitates the central tower in supporting a gargoyle. The parapet is modified from that of the central tower, and the corner pinnacles or turrets resemble those of St. Cuthbert's, being derived from the same source. The S.E. turret is larger than the rest, in order to accommodate the stair. The windows are fully and deeply moulded, and have good simple tracery: but the panels below them are plainer than those previously considered. The main W. window is coarse; and the niches, so usual above the W. window in other towers, are here omitted. The buttresses are fairly prominent in the lower part, but seem to be insufficient toward the top.

There is something about this tower,—it may be the prevalence of straight lines and right angles,—which makes it hard and unattractive to me, though it forms a striking feature in a beautiful landscape. I have photographed it repeatedly and

from various points, but have failed to make it look beautiful in a picture.

(Total width at base 33ft. Height estimated at about 110ft.)

EVERCREECH (See accompanying Plate.)—In composition this tower has a general resemblance to that of Wrington, but its details differ considerably. The windows are derived from the Bruton model. The ornaments in the panels below are closely copied from the Wells central tower, and a prominent pilaster rises between the windows as in that tower and Harewell's. The parapet resembles those of Bruton and Leigh, but is less ornate. The corner pinnacles or turrets differ from those at Wrington by the addition of small extra pinnacles carried up from the wall-pilasters below. The buttresses taper more gracefully than those at Wrington, giving a most pleasing outline.

Whether in outline or in detail, this is one of the very best of our towers: it has however the drawback that its gradations are so gentle that they can be appreciated only when illuminated by direct sunshine.

(Height 90ft., measured, F. J. A.)

BATCOMBE. (*Triple-window*.)—This is a hybrid tower, having most of the features of the triple-window Mendip towers, but with substitution of long-panel windows, and certain details in the buttresses. As at Evercreech, the top windows are nearly related to those at Bruton, and the ornaments in the panels below are closely copied from the central tower at Wells. The stair-turret eliminates one of the N. windows, and is carried a little above the parapet. The buttresses are intermediate in design between those of Bruton and Evercreech, but project more than either: possibly they were intended to bear the stress of a spire. They cease below the parapet, which forms a kind of horizontal band without pinnacles. The niche with the Saint above the great W. window has the representation of three angels on each side. (Compare Chewton.)



EVERCREECH.
DOUBLE WINDOW, LONG PANEL.

From a Photograph by Dr. F. J. Allen.

The details of this tower are beautiful. Though a spire might have been an improvement, the outline of the tower is agreeable even in its present form, the level parapet pierced with quatrefoils being no less appropriate than the more commonplace group of pinnacles with which its neighbours are finished.

(Height estimated at about 80ft.)

RESIDUAL SUB-CLASS. TOWERS OF PECULIAR DESIGN,
HYBRID OR SUI GENERIS.

ILMINSTER (For illustration see the *Proceedings* for 1903.)—This is the only triple-window tower in the Quantock district. The basis of its design is the central tower at Wells Cathedral, which it resembles in the following particulars,—(1) its straight-sided profile, (2) the division of each face into three tall compartments, and (3) the arrangement of the pinnacles. The outline is modified however by the addition of a very prominent stair-turret with spirelet. The windows differ from those at the Cathedral in not being *prolonged* as panels: for the tall compartments are divided completely into an upper and a lower stage, and the windows are *repeated* in the lower stage, partly as panels, after the manner of Mells, Leigh, and Chewton. The window tracery was apparently suggested by that of Harewell's tower. As at Wells, prominent pilasters rise between the windows, support gurgoyles, and then run up through the parapet to end in pinnacles. The parapet has the form of Leigh, but the plainness of Cranmore and Mells.

It should be noted that this tower, although so rich in ornament, has much less design than the others we are considering. The typical Somerset towers have a physiognomy,—a kind of facial expression; whereas this one has instead an almost uniformly ornamented surface.

GLASTONBURY, ST. JOHN.—A late tower, its design developed chiefly from that of Chewton. The panels below the top stage are however not a mere repetition of the windows,

but are a distinct feature. The turret corners and the tall pilaster between the windows are adopted from Evercreech and Wrington. The buttresses project strongly, and the large string-courses are carried right round them. The pinnacles and parapet show the influence of Gloucester Cathedral. The buttresses with the crown of this tower give it a finer outline than is possessed by almost any other in the county ; and this compensates in a measure for the flatness of the windows and panels.

(Height estimated at about 130ft.)

LYMPHAM.—A tower related to that of Wrington, but without the long panels, the panel stage being occupied by single windows. The pilaster between the top windows is not carried through the parapet as at Wrington, but forms a wall-pinnacle as in the ordinary Mendip towers. The parapet is of balustrade pattern. The pinnacles, as at Wrington, are real turrets carried up from a lower stage. The N.E. turret, in order to accommodate the stair, is larger than the rest and compresses the windows on the N. and E. faces. The niches are present above the W. window ; and on the west face below the parapet are two escutcheons bearing the Saltier.

(Height estimated at about 80ft.)

MUCHELNEY.—The lower two stages are of a type intermediate between the Mendip and the Quantock, but unskillfully composed. The top stage shows a change of purpose, and does not fit properly on the substructure. This stage has on each face two windows, widely apart as at the Temple Church, also three large pilasters, (one median and two lateral) which run up through the parapet to form pinnacles, like the three similar pilasters at Evercreech, or the single one at Wrington, N. Petherton, and the Temple Church. The parapet is plain and battlemented, the gurgoyles unusually numerous. All the windows have good simple tracery and deep mouldings ; but they are not tall enough,—they leave too much bare wall.

This tower is a curious instance of good details oddly

combined. Though not really beautiful, it pleases by its quaintness.

(Three Stages.)

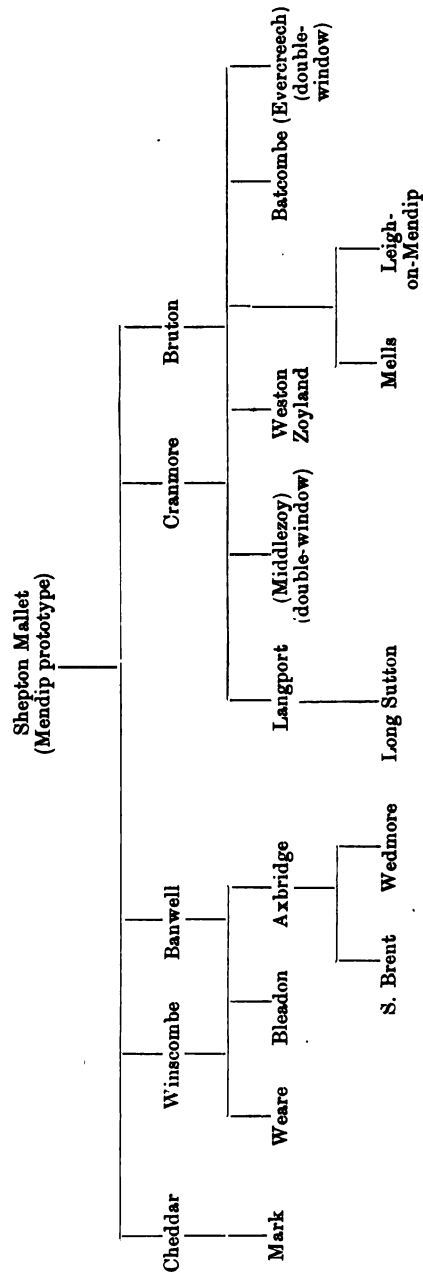
BACKWELL.—This is an intruder among the double-window towers. It was originally a single-window tower of the Portishead pattern : but after injury by a storm in the seventeenth century, the top stage and the S.W. pinnacle were reconstructed in pseudo-gothic style, and double windows were inserted. The ogee curve above the doublets is a good “conceit :” but the builder, not knowing how to manipulate it, allowed the parapet to cut across it. The idea is worth the consideration of future architects. A good ogee rising through a properly adapted parapet, and terminating in a suitable finial, would form a beautiful culmination for the face of a tower. In spite of unskilful treatment at Backwell, the effect is so good that we may feel thankful for the storm which brought about the change.

APPENDIX.

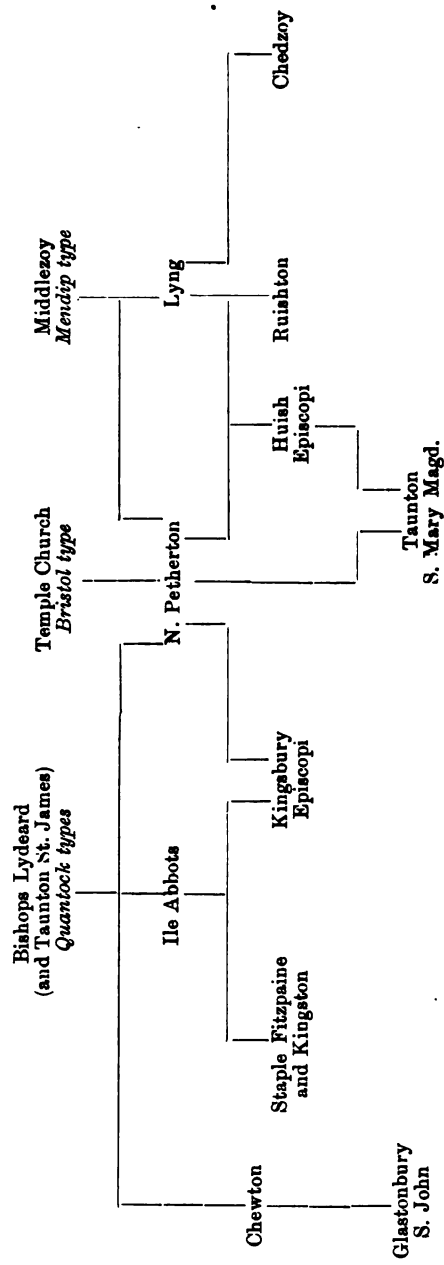
The following pedigrees represent the probable lines of development of the several designs. It will be seen that some of the designs are produced by the convergence of two or more types.

(1) TENTATIVE PEDIGREE OF THE TRIPLE-WINDOW TOWERS,

ALL ORIGINATING FROM THE MENDIP TYPE.



(II) TENTATIVE PEDIGREE OF THE DOUBLE-WINDOW TOWERS,
OF COMPOUND ORIGIN FROM QUANTOCK, MENDIP, AND BRISTOL TYPES.



Excavations at Small Down Camp, near Ebercreech, 1904.¹

BY H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

“WHAT is the date of this place?” is one of the first enquiries made by visitors to earthworks that are in process of excavation. At the end of the explorations this question is comparatively easy to answer, but although at the commencement the archæological excavator, at any rate an experienced one, has previously formed a fairly sound idea of the period of construction of the earthwork he is about to explore, he generally reserves his opinion, and informs his visitors, that the determination of the date of the earthwork is the purpose for which the excavations are being conducted, and that no definite conclusions can be formed until the relics have been carefully examined. Because a fortification is occupied during a certain period, it does not always follow that it was constructed *in* that period. We know that many hill-habitations have been occupied by successive peoples. Take, for instance, Ham Hill, in the south of Somersetshire, where Bronze Age, Late-Celtic, Romano-British and Roman relics have been found in some quantities: miscellaneous objects, too, of later dates have been discovered there more rarely, which would indicate either slight occupation of the hill after the Roman period, or, more probably, they would represent articles lost

1. Read at the Annual Meeting of the Society at Gillingham, July 19th, 1904.

by later peoples whilst temporarily using the hill or merely wandering over it.

But the subject of this paper is Small Down Camp, near Evercreech, where the writer had the pleasure of conducting some excavations for eight working days from April 20th to 28th of the present year, the exploration having been organized chiefly through the kindness and instrumentality of the Rev. W. T. Dyne, Vicar of Evercreech. A short description of Small Down Camp, from external appearances, appeared in the last volume of the Society's *Proceedings*, which account however, must now be repeated and added to considerably.

There are few references in printed books relating to Small Down. This Society visited the camp in 1878, but no remarks worthy of record appear to have been made. In A.D. 1262 the place was called "Smaledone."¹ "The hill of Smalldon" is mentioned in *Pedes Finium*, 1196-1307.² In the Court Rolls, Lambeth Palace, (No. 439,) mention is made of "Smaldoneswode," under the heading of Evercrynche (Evercreech,) A.D. 1414. Sir John Fitzjames, who died in 1542, left to his wife, "jewels and oxen and all his sheep at 'Smallden,'" etc.³ "Smaldon" is marked on a map of Somerset, circa 1750.⁴ Phelps allotted a few lines in his "History" to a description of the Camp, which he spelt "Smaldon."⁵ Collinson, under the heading of Milton-Clevedon, called Small Down, "Smallcombe Hill,"⁶ but in another portion of his work he states that "Small-Down Hill is a lofty eminence two miles eastward from Evercreech Church, on the summit of which is a Roman encampment."⁷ Scarth in his paper on "Roman Somerset"⁸

1. Bennett's "MSS. of Wells Cathedral," p. 69.

2. Feet of Fines, Richard I—Edward I. *Som. Rec. Soc.*, Vol. 6, p. 172.

3. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXIV, pt. ii, p. 37.

4. In Taunton Museum.

5. Phelps' "History of Somerset," Vol. 2, p. 111.

6. Collinson's "History of Somerset," Vol. I, p. 222.

7. *Op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 413.

8. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXIV, pt. ii, p. 1.

does not record that any Roman antiquities have been found at Small Down. "Small Down Knoll" is the name given to the Camp by the Ordnance Survey authorities. In Vol. III, p. 614, of his "History," Collinson mentions another Smalldon Hill in the county; he says "On Smalldon-hill, northward from the village of Winscombe, is a Roman Camp, the site of which is now occupied by a thick coppice-wood, called Smalldon-wood." These are the only references that have been discovered, after considerable research, which have direct reference to the Camp under consideration.

Small Down Camp, the summit of which is 728 feet above mean sea-level, is situated half-a-mile, as the crow flies, to the south-east of Chesterblade (where Roman remains and coins have been found); one mile, five furlongs to the north-east of Evercreech; one-and-three-quarter mile north-west of Batcombe; three-and-three-quarter miles N.N.W. of Bruton; and three-and-a-half miles S.E. of Shepton Mallet. Merehead Camp,¹ which is adjacent to the Roman Road from *Ad Axium* extending over the Mendip Hills to Old Sarum, is two miles five furlongs in a N.E. direction from Small Down.

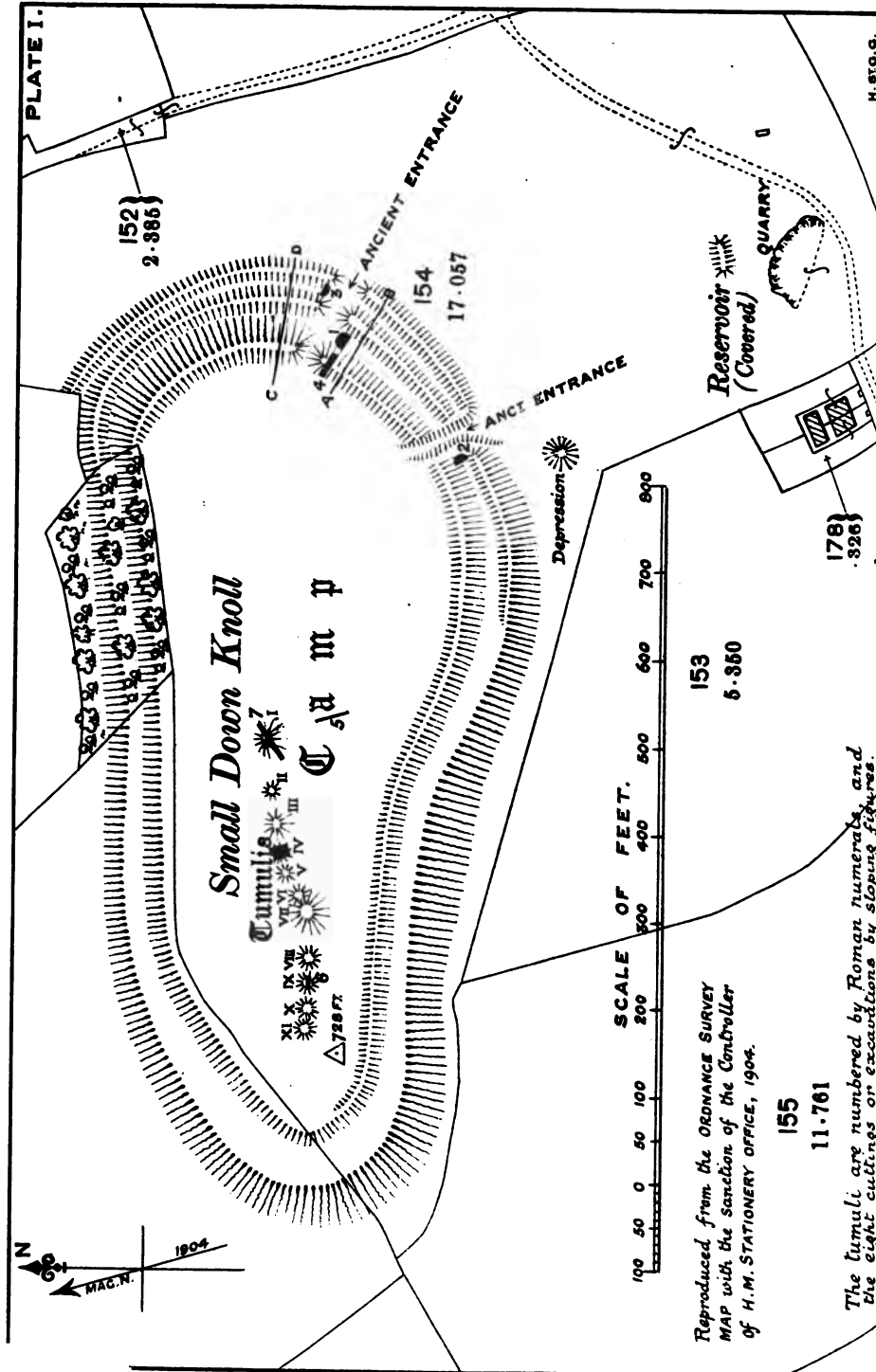
Small Down Camp is in a very strong position, being surrounded on the north, west and south-west by a deep valley, the eastern side, which is the only accessible point, being connected with an outlying branch of the Mendip range. (See Photographs, Plate II.) Small Down comes under the heading of Class B of the new scheme for recording ancient defensive earthworks and fortified enclosures, viz., "Fortresses on hill-tops with artificial defences following the natural line of the hill."²

The camp (See Plan, Plate I) takes the form of an irregular elongated oval, being broader at the east than at the N.W. end, where it overlooks Chesterblade; and the inner bank encloses

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XLIX, pt. ii, p. 177.

2. Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries, 1903.

[Faint handwritten notes at bottom right]



an area of five acres. The maximum exterior length of the camp is 1115 feet (or rather more than one-fifth of a mile), the interior length 885 feet, whilst the greatest external width is 500 feet. The greater part of the camp is encompassed by a vallum of considerable relief, averaging $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the natural slope of the ground in the highest parts. The whole of the eastern boundary of the camp, that is the weakest side, is defended by three valla with intervening fossæ. To give some idea of the strength of the earthworks on this side, it will be necessary to state that the summit of the inner vallum stands at an average height of $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the surface of the silting of the inner ditch, and about 21 feet higher than the surface of the silting of the outer ditch.¹ (See Sectional Diagrams on lines A.B. and C.D. Plate III.) The line of earthworks is broken along the northern side for a distance of 330 feet by a thick plantation. From this wood to the western end of the camp, what now remains of the vallum is surmounted in one part by a slight hedge, in another by a stone wall. The point at which the middle and outer ramparts die out on the N.E., as they approach steeper ground, cannot now be traced, as the wood and the hedge of the field (No. 135 of the Ordnance Survey) have interfered with, and somewhat mutilated, the earthworks in this part.

The main entrance-causeway to the camp is on the weakest side, namely the east, (see Photograph, Plate II) and, as we shall see later, it was proved by the excavations to be one of the original entrances at the time the camp was constructed. Its average width is 35 feet; it tapered however slightly towards the inner vallum. The other causeway on the S.E., averaging 30 feet in width, was also proved to be an ancient entrance. At *this* point the three eastern ramparts with intervening ditches

1. The inner vallum was higher above the silting of the inner fosse on the east and N.N.E. than in other parts. The inner vallum on the E.S.E. was probably more mutilated than in any other part of the camp; at this point the inner slope of the rampart has been trenched at some time, the débris having been thrown inwards, forming another slight bank.

cease ; on the south-west side of this causeway only two banks with a ditch between them can be traced, and having extended in a westerly direction for a distance of 90 paces, the ditch and outer rampart gradually die away and form, at any rate as regards the present surface of the ground, a terrace, bounded by the main vallum on one side and an abrupt slope on the outer side. This "terrace" extends right along the southern side, round the western end, and along the N.W. margin of the camp for some distance;¹ a very slight depression or ditch again begins to appear on this side extending right through the wood, on the margin of which it joins the main inner ditch on the N.E. of the camp.

Every camp, and indeed every other ancient monument, presents some conspicuous feature for which it affords particular interest and for which it is noteworthy. What makes Small Down a remarkable and unusual ancient enclosure? It is this. The site is a combination of an encampment and of a burial-ground (see Plan, Plate I.) Was the camp made before the erection of the tumuli on the summit, or *vice versa*? This is a point the writer is at present unprepared to answer with assurance, but with certain advances in archæological field-work, it is a question that may probably be answered before many years have passed.

Judging from Sir R. C. Hoare's description of Battlesbury Camp, near Warminster, and, although his brief description is somewhat unsatisfactory,² he seems to have obtained evidence that the three tumuli connected with the rampart and ditch of the camp were constructed earlier than the lines of earthworks. The same was probably the case at Eggardun (see p. 47.)

It is, therefore, more probable that the barrows at Small Down existed before the lines of earthworks were constructed

1. It is quite possible that the abruptness of the slopes on these sides may have been increased by paring away the ground forming the external slope of the main, or inner, rampart and pushing the material downwards to form a terrace.

2. Hoare's "Ancient Wiltshire," Vol. I, p. 68.

than otherwise, although we obtained no *actual* proof that this was so. However the barrows and the ramparts and ditches of Small Down Camp all date from the Bronze Age,—a period which, in Britain, extended approximately from B.C. 1700 to B.C. 300, at which latter date (about the commencement of the Prehistoric Iron Age) the Lake Village at Glastonbury had hardly commenced to exist, or, if so, was quite in its infancy.

We found a cremated interment in one of the Small Down barrows, associated with Bronze Age shards, *not* however of the 'drinking-vessel' type—a ware which has recently been regarded, as a class, as belonging to the earlier part of the Bronze Age. Cremation was probably not practised in Britain before B.C. 1000, so that this establishes the very earliest date for the Small Down tumuli. The question therefore arises, "Do the relics and pottery found at the bottom of the silting of the ditch—in the cuttings made—afford evidence of earlier or later date than B.C. 1000?" *None* of the pottery—like that found in Barrow IV—is of the drinking-vessel type of the Bronze Age, and no object whatever found in the ditches can be assigned to an earlier date than B.C. 1000, and the probability is that the relics—which are barely enough to base hard-and-fast conclusions on—are of somewhat later date.

We will now turn our attention to the barrows situated in the centre and at the western end of the camp. Only three of these tumuli (Nos. I, III and VII of my Plan) had been marked on the 25-inch Ordnance Map (1904 edition),¹ but as a matter of fact there exists a continuous line of eleven mounds of varying elevations, some of which overlap one another. The best defined of them measure 25, 30, 50 and 60 feet respectively in diameter. With one exception, viz., the smallest mound, No. IV, all had external indications of having been opened or "rifled" by digging holes into the centre.

1. The Ordnance Survey authorities have evidently only marked burial-mounds which had been *proved* to be such, and which are placed on record as having been opened.

Phelps in his "History of Somerset" (1839) informs us that they were opened by the Rev. John Skinner of Camerton, but unfortunately he has left behind him no *printed* record of his discoveries, which Phelps summarizes thus:—"In one barrow an ornamented urn was found, inverted, containing ashes only; in another, burnt bones and pieces of flint; and in the third, an urn of elegant form and superior workmanship." A drawing was made of the latter,¹ but it is insufficient to enable one to judge of the age and quality of the pottery with any degree of certainty. When this Society visited Doultling in 1865, the Vicar, the Rev. J. Fussell, exhibited an urn from Small Down. I have been unable to trace these urns, but we have been recently informed that the Skinner MSS. were left to the British Museum about fifty-five years ago—not to be opened for fifty years. It has now been found that the manuscripts consist of ninety-six vols. and two Index vols. Mr. T. S. Bush tells me that they take the form of a diary and have a considerable number of sketches attached.²

CUTTING 7.—(Plan, Plate I; Photograph, Plate II; and Sectional Diagram, Plate III.) The eleven barrows were numbered consecutively from east to west. We firstly dug a trench through Barrow I, five feet wide, in a s.w. and n.e. direction from the centre. This mound had been previously opened, as indicated by two irregular depressions in the barrow. It is sixty feet in diameter, and was erected on a natural ridge that extended in an easterly direction from here nearly as far as the main entrance to the camp. The summit of the barrow was $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the solid rock (oolithic limestone) in the centre. Nothing was found here except two flint flakes and a calcined flint on the surface, and a flint flake and tooth of sheep at a depth of 1·3 foot. In the middle of this mound and below one

1. Figured in Phelps, Vol. II, p. 117.

2. There is a volume of the Rev. J. Skinner's MSS. at the Literary Institute, Bath, at the beginning of which is written in pencil, "Nearly all the contents of this vol.—except poems—are in print in various periodicals."

of the external depressions mentioned before, at a depth of 2·1 feet, the neck and mouth of a red earthenware pitcher, of quite modern date, was found ("14" in Section, Plate III;) which from its position afforded conclusive evidence of the ground having been previously disturbed, probably by Mr. Skinner in the second quarter of the nineteenth century.¹ In the middle of the mound an extension was made in a N.W. direction, but nothing was found.

CUTTING 6.—(See Plan, Plate I.) A small cutting was made on the last day of the explorations, through Barrow IX, a mound that also showed signs of having been dug into, but as no relics were found the work was abandoned after a depth of 1·4 foot had been reached.

CUTTING 8.—(See Plan, Plate I; and Section, Plate III.) Barrow IV, 25 feet in diameter, probably left intact owing to its smallness, was excavated thoroughly, resulting in the discovery of a cremated interment at a depth of 2·3 feet, placed on the surface of the undisturbed sand. There was no indication of a cinerary urn having been used. The remains, which were very imperfectly incinerated, are those of a young person. Fairly large fragments of skull-bone and the patellæ were quite recognizable. Immediately on the discovery of these calcined remains, the cutting was largely extended and the turf removed from the rest of the barrow, the whole of the material forming the mound—a fine, sandy, soil,—being carefully dug over and sifted. This area (see Section, Plate III) was found to contain many flint implements, flakes and pottery. The latter consisted of fourteen fragments of rough hand-made earthenware, containing no grains of quartz or other hard substances, and for the most part of a brown colour—a ware typical of the latter half of the Bronze Age. The flint flakes, some of which were well struck, numbered eighty-one. Of

1. A young tree was planted this year on Barrow III to commemorate the 21st birthday of the owner of the land. This is probably the second barrow opened by Mr. Skinner, the third being No. VII of my plan.

burnt flakes and other flints showing indications of having been burnt, there were twenty. Of flint cores showing the manner in which the flakes were struck off, there were three. (Fig. 5, Plate III.) Five unfinished tools of flint showed some rough secondary chipping. The most important flint implements however consisted of four knives (Fig. 6, Plate III,) a scraper (Fig. 1, Plate III,) and two saws (Figs. 3 and 4, Plate III.) One of these saws (Fig. 4) is of very fine workmanship. All this flint was of course imported to Small Down, but there is nothing unusual in finding such a quantity of chippings and implements in a tumulus. In the case of the partial excavation of a large barrow at Martinstown, near Dorchester, undertaken last year by Mr. C. S. Prideaux and myself, we found no less than 1300 flint flakes, in mould covering interments of the Bronze Age.¹ It is very difficult to account for such quantities of flints and potsherds found distributed through a barrow, but they were evidently of set purpose. The flints do not only occur as mere flakes and chippings, but often as definite articles of utility. The potsherds do not as a rule consist of fragments of sepulchral pottery but in the majority of cases of portions of ordinary domestic utensils, devoid of ornament. Canon Greenwell has recorded the same occurrence in the tumuli of the Yorkshire Wolds, and he suggests that these scraps of pottery and flints may have been intentionally scattered by those engaged in throwing-up the barrows over the dead. The fragments are seldom, if ever, recognized as belonging to the same pot, whereas one would expect to find many fragments of the same vessels, possibly used and broken during the funeral obsequies. Were these remains—flints and shards—symbolical of some religious idea?

Before leaving Barrow IV we made sure that the cremated interment rested on undisturbed material by digging a hole

1. Account to be published in *Proc. Dorset Field Club*, Vol. XXVI.

PLATE II.



SMALL DOWN CAMP, FROM N.E., SHOWING POSITION OF CUTTINGS 1 & 3 (DITCH), AND 4 (RAMPART).



SMALL DOWN CAMP, FROM S.E., SHOWING S.E. ENTRANCE, AND BARROW 1 INSIDE CAMP.



CUTTING 1 ACROSS FOSSE, SMALL DOWN CAMP.



CUTTING 3 ACROSS FOSSE, SMALL DOWN CAMP.

From Smithsonian Institution Archives

3½ feet deep into what proved to be natural sand, which became lighter in colour towards the bottom.

CUTTING 5.—(See Plan, Plate I.) In order that we might make the excavations more complete in the interior of the camp, we trenched the ground in one part for a distance of thirty-five feet (width 2·3 feet.) Here we found a well-formed flint scraper, (Fig. 2, Plate III), depth 1 foot; a calcined flint; a flint flake; and a fragment of reddish-brown, soft, British pottery without grains. Nothing of Roman or post-Roman date was found in the interior of the camp.

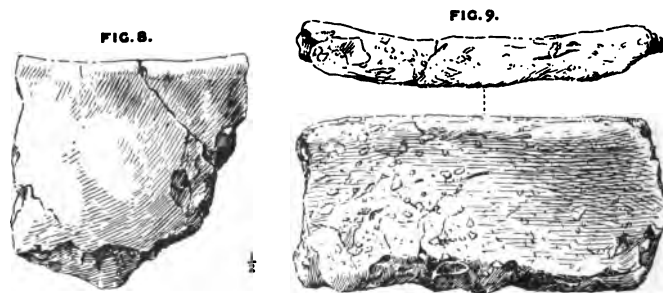
CUTTING 1.—(See Plan, Plate I; Photograph, Plate II; and Section, Plate III.) Probably the most interesting part of the investigations was the re-excavation of the inner ditch close up to the southern edge of the eastern entrance-causeway. It is somewhat surprising that the ditches on this side of the camp had not silted up to a greater extent, but one never finds a ditch in the limestone formation filled up from natural causes to the same extent as is the case in a chalk district. The surface of the silting of this inner ditch at Cutting 1 was found to be approximately 5½ feet lower than the original turf-level at this point before the earthworks were formed.

Cutting 1 (Section, Plate III) through the inner ditch, 10 feet wide, was commenced on the first day. Mould and small stones were found to extend in the middle of the silting to a depth of 2·8 feet, and from this depth to the bottom of the ditch the material became coarser, and consisted for the most part of stone which had flaked off the walls of the ditch from frost and natural causes during the process of the filling-up of the ditch. It soon proved evident that the ditch had been roughly hewn out of the oolitic limestone,¹ to a maximum depth of 7½ feet from the surface of the silting and a minimum depth of 5·6 feet. (See Photograph, Plate II.)

1. Mr. H. L. Bowman (University Museum, Oxford) has examined a sample of this rock, and finds that it contains a good deal of crystalline calcite, but it is not in any way remarkable.

The width of the ditch at top was 19 feet, at bottom 12 feet. My paper in *Archæologia*, Vol. 58, on the Arbor Low Stone Circle, Derbyshire, deals somewhat exhaustively with the formation of these roughly-hewn ditches.

The chief purpose for which Cutting 1 was made close up to the causeway, was, firstly, to ascertain whether the ditch ended here, in the endeavour to prove that the entrance-causeway was part of the original scheme in the formation of the camp; and, secondly, whether relics existed in the silting which would afford evidence of date. On both points we were successful, the somewhat squared end of the ditch having been found by extending the cutting $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet towards the north; and with regard to the relics found in the bottom we have reliable evidence that the ditch was allowed to fill up from natural causes, *during* the Bronze Age, and doubtless the earthworks were *constructed* within that period. No less than fifty-one fragments of British (Bronze Age) pottery were found at depths varying from 4·5 to 7·1 feet, some forming parts of very large, thick, vessels, none however being decorated; all was hand-made, and both the soft variety of British, (Fig. 8 of the accompanying illustration) and the coarse variety, (Fig. 9,) were



Fragments of British pottery found in the Ditch of Small Down Camp.

represented, the latter consisting of a marly clay with fragments of shell; containing also small grains of calcite and quartz,¹ the pottery effervescing strongly with acid.

1. These grains were detected under the microscope by Mr. Bowman.

No flint flakes occurred here, but a flint knife, length 38 mm., with secondary chipping, was found at a depth of 4·5 feet. (Fig. 7, Plate III, and "7" in Section.) Nearly on the bottom of the ditch, in its shallowest part, a small and very thin fragment of bronze was discovered, depth 5·3 feet, ("11" in Section, Plate III.) This was the only piece of bronze found during the excavations; but I came across a long piece of bronze, of nondescript character, sticking out of a mole-heap in the interior of the camp. Lastly, the ditch under consideration produced two fragments of rather later pottery, (not later than the Romano-British period however) but these were only at a depth of two feet from the surface of the silting and consequently above the area in which the Bronze Age relics were found here. Animal remains, including bones of ox and horse, and a small tusk of pig, were found at various depths in the silting.

CUTTING 3.—(Plan, Plate I.) On the other side of the eastern entrance, and in the outer ditch, a cutting, seven feet wide, was made close up to the causeway and on the northern side of it.¹ The squared rock-end edge was followed out to the bottom, the horizontal width of the slope in the centre of the ditch being 5 feet. The bottom was reached at a depth of $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the surface of the silting, and the width of the ditch at top proved to be $14\frac{1}{4}$ feet. This cutting yielded two fragments of British pottery at a depth of $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet, and a small fragment rested on the bottom; five flint flakes, depth from 1·3 to 2·3 feet, some with secondary chipping; a calcined flint; a few animal remains; and portion of the right temporal bone of a young person, showing the cavity for the condyle of the mandible, the posterior part of the zygomatic arch and the superior wall of the *meatus auditorius*. This cutting, too, afforded evidence of Bronze Age date, and supported the state-

1. The position is seen in the upper photograph on Plate II where two excavators are standing. This photograph also shows the position of Cutting 1 through the Ditch, and the Cutting (No. 4) through the Rampart.

ment—already proved by Cutting 1—that the entrance to the camp on the east was an ancient entrance.

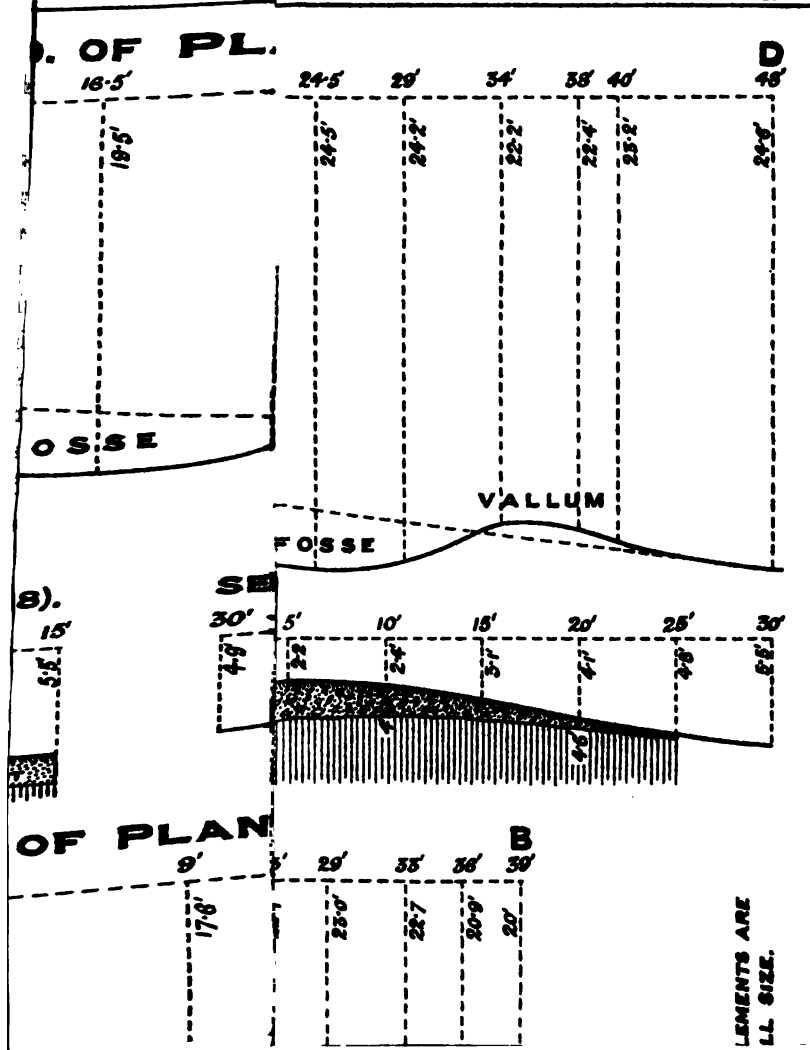
CUTTING 2, INNER DITCH.—(See Plan, Plate I; Photograph, Plate II; and Section, Plate III.) A third cutting was made through the ditch, close up to the second entrance on the south-east, and on the western side of the causeway.¹ The cutting, maximum width 12 feet, was made to ascertain whether this causeway was also an ancient one. The end of the ditch was found to be very distinctly defined, and to be rather more rounded-off than in the other cases; but the depth of the ditch was less here, the bottom being reached at depths varying from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$ feet from the surface. The width of the ditch at the top was $18\frac{1}{4}$ feet. Several animal remains were discovered, and a fragment of soft British pottery at a depth of $4\frac{1}{4}$ feet. But the most interesting discovery made here was the greater portion of a human lower jaw, found at a depth of 3·2 feet, resting on a ledge of the rock-wall of the causeway, in the position indicated by a wooden peg in the photograph (Plate II) and “12” in Section (Plate III.) This jaw in itself, without any other portion of the skull, is of little value from an anthropological or racial point of view; but Dr. J. G. Garson, an expert on osteological human remains, has given me the chief measurements of the jaw, which are of course of value in comparing this with measured jaws from other sites. The following are the measurements:—

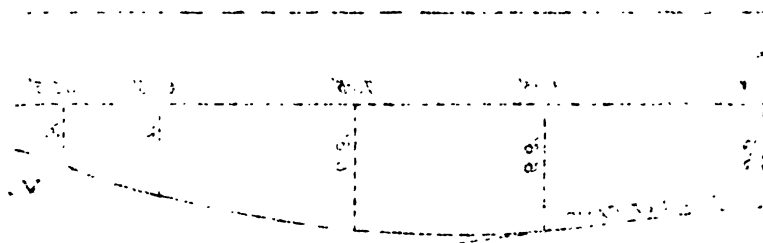
Bigonial width	...	...	93mm.
Length of horizontal ramus	...	...	82mm.
Symphysial height	...	...	29mm.
Anterior mandibular width			
	(Topinard)		68mm.
Width of ascending ramus	...	...	27mm.
Mandibular angle	...	...	125°

Human bone seems to have been as much disregarded as

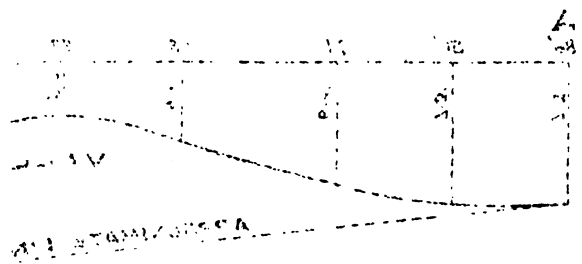
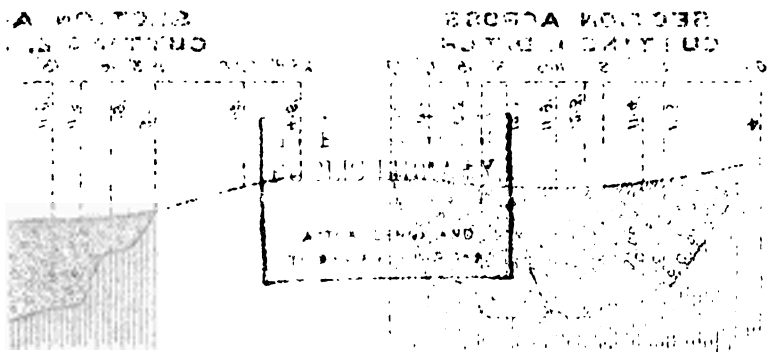
1. The position of the cutting is faintly seen in the general view of the camp from the s.e., Plate II.

PLATE III.



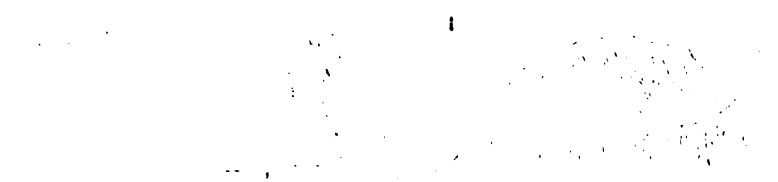


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animal bone. In nearly every series of excavations, dating from pre-Roman times, that I have been connected with, fragments of human bones, quite apart from complete skeletons, have been found. This year at the Glastonbury Lake Village excavations we found a piece of human skull on one of the floors of a hut.¹ It is possible that these fragmentary human bones from prehistoric and even later sites represent the remains of cannibal feasts. Possibly the skulls of enemies were kept as trophies of war, as is known to be a custom with certain savage races even at the present day. Possibly the dead, and especially warriors slain in battle, were not always buried, their bones eventually becoming mingled with those of animals killed for food.

CUTTING 4.—(See Plan, Plate I; and top Photograph, Plate II.) The last cutting to mention is that made through the inner vallum close to the southern side of the eastern entrance causeway. This excavation was made in the hopes of finding some relics of a definite character on the old surface line under the bank, which would be of considerable importance, inasmuch as they would afford reliable evidence of the age of construction. Unfortunately our efforts here proved nothing and the bank yielded little beyond a few animal remains on the old surface line, including two teeth of ox, a flint sling-stone and three flint flakes (one of which had secondary chipping) found at depths varying from 5·4 feet to 6·7 feet. The cutting through the rampart was not made at the highest point, but the following was the formation of the bank in this part :—Turf and turf-mould, 0·8 foot; stone obtained in excavating the ditch, 3·7 feet; soil (very moist) and small stones obtained from the surface of the ground when the construction of the

1. Fragments of human skull and other bones were found by Dr. S. A. D'Arcy in crannogs, near Clones. *Journ., Ryl. Soc. Antiq., Ireland*, Vol. XXVII, 1897, p. 399; and Vol. XXX, 1900, p. 234. In the Romano-British villages of Woodyates and Rotherley, exhaustively excavated by General Pitt-Rivers, many fragmentary human remains were found, in addition to many complete skeletons. See "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. III, p. 219.

ditch was commenced, 2·2 feet ; total depth to old surface line, which was indistinctly marked, 6·7 feet.

The depression marked on the O. S. sheet just outside the s.s.e. side of the camp was not regarded as being of ancient origin, and it was therefore not excavated.

This completed the excavations conducted at Small Down Camp, and it is hoped that this work, and similar work at Castle Neroche last year, may be followed up by excavations into other well known Somersetshire earthworks, most of which have never been explored, or if so, not methodically. As we have seen, the date of Small Down has been brought within the limits of the Bronze Age, and there is evidence that it was occupied *circa* B.C. 1,000 to B.C. 400. More it would be unsafe to say. It is easier to give such a wide date for this Camp, than it is to realize what such a space of time, viz., 600 years, means. Mighty changes took place during one century of mediæval times, and far more rapid changes, of course, take place at the present day ; therefore we must not gauge the rapidity of changes before our present era by those of recent centuries. Still it is very tantalizing, after having explored an ancient earthwork to be unable to bring the date of earliest occupation within narrower limits. The Camp was probably never a permanent residence ; it may represent the summer residence of a tribe which moved up into the hills with its flocks during the hotter months, or it may have been used merely as a cemetery and as an occasional defensive position for man and beast, when the enemy presented a bellicose attitude. The presence of the burial-mounds in no way suggests the occupation of the camp as a constant habitation for the living, but rather the contrary.

Ancient camps do not usually include tumuli within their area ; indeed it is an uncommon occurrence. The Mam Tor fortress, near Castleton, Derbyshire, has two barrows within the line of earthworks on the south.¹ I am told that the earth-

1. *Journ., Derbyshire Arch. Soc.*, 1902, Vol. 24, p. 27.

works which encompass Danesborough Camp, on the Quantock Hills, enclose a mound in the interior of the Camp, but I have not seen it. Clay Hill, to the west of Warminster, is encircled by a rampart and ditch, and has two mounds on the summit, in one of which Sir R. C. Hoare found calcined human remains.¹ Battlesbury Camp, near Warminster, has previously been referred to (p. 36.) Scratchbury Camp, also near Warminster, but nearer Heytesbury, has seven mounds within its area, some of which Hoare proved to be sepulchral.² Bratton Camp,³ two miles east of Westbury, encloses a long barrow in which Mr. Cunnington found (a century ago) three skeletons, near the top,—possibly secondary interments of the Roman Age.⁴ White Sheet Hill Camp,⁵ one-and-a-half mile north of Mere (Wilts), encloses three mounds, which Hoare states are not sepulchral.⁶ Winkelbury,⁷ a pre-Roman Camp, occupying a northern spur of the South Wilts Downs, presents a somewhat similar instance, but the six barrows are not within the Camp proper, but occur at the southern end of the promontory and just outside the main ramparts.

Turning to Dorsetshire Camps, Chalbury Rings,⁸ between Dorchester and Weymouth, contains two barrows within its area, one of which was opened by Warne and found to be sepulchral. Within Poundbury Rings,⁹ Dorchester, there is one barrow in the centre. Within the hill-fortress of Eggardun,¹⁰ near Askerswell, there are two barrows, both of which

1. Hoare's "Ancient Wilts," Vol. I, p. 51.

2. *Op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 70.

3. *Op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 55.

4. See Wor Barrow, Handley, "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. IV.

5. This must not be confused with White Sheet Hill extending westward from Salisbury.

6. Hoare's "Ancient Wilts," Vol. I, p. 43.

7. Excavated by General Pitt-Rivers, 1881-2; and fully described in "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. II.

8. *Proc. Dorset Field Club*, Vol. XXI, p. 190.

9. *Op. cit.*, Vol. XXI, p. 190.

10. *Op. cit.*, Vol. XXII, p. 33.

bear external evidence of having been dug into (previously to 1904). Amongst other field-work conducted by Mr. C. S. Prideaux at Eggardun in July-August, 1904, he cut a section through the northern mound, but the writer, who visited the excavations, was disappointed to find that the mound produced only a fragment of soft British pottery.



Iron Dagger, said to have been found at "Small Down."

The accompanying illustration represents an iron dagger, length 15 inches, dating from the middle of the fifteenth century, which was found at "Small Down," and is in the possession of Miss Cox, of Bruton. Whether it was discovered as a surface find within the area of the Camp or on another part of Small Down farm, does not appear to be known with certainty.

[It must be stated that the explorations were carried out privately, the subscribers to the Excavation Fund being Miss Dyne, Rev. W. T. Dyne, Rev. F. W. Weaver, Major Sherston, and the Somersetshire Archaeological Society. Six labourers were employed for the work. The trustees under whom the property is managed, viz., Messrs. Edwin Allen and Bowring, readily assented to the work being carried out, and through their kind instrumentality the 'finds' have been presented to Taunton Castle Museum. Assistance was also kindly given in various ways connected with the work by Messrs. Naish (the tenant), Oswald Allen, and Edmond Hill, and by Messrs. C. E. Burnell, C. R. Wainwright and R. O. Carey, the officials of the Shepton Mallet Natural History Society. My thanks are also due to Messrs. J. Reginald H. Weaver and

C. E. Burnell, for some of the the photographs from which lantern slides were made for illustrating this paper when it was read at Gillingham.]

SHORT DESCRIPTIONS OF "FINDS" FIGURED IN PLATE III.

- Fig. 1.—Well-formed flint scraper, of a common type, with pronounced bulb of percussion. Found in Barrow IV, in the fine, sandy, soil which covered the cremated interment.
- Fig. 2.—Small, finely-chipped scraper, of brownish-black flint, with prominent bulb of percussion. Found in Cutting 5 in the interior of the Camp, depth 1 foot.
- Fig. 3.—Small flint saw made from an external flake, a portion of the crust of the flint being observable. The serrations on the 'business' edge are small and sharp. Found near Fig. 1, and at the same level.
- Fig. 4.—Flint saw made from an external flake, the crust of which covers the greater part of the surface figured. The serrations are very even, and bear evidence of considerable use. Found in Barrow IV, at the same level as Fig. 1.
- Fig. 5.—One of the flint cores found in Barrow IV.
- Fig. 6.—Flint flake, exhibiting carefully-worked dorsal ridges at the upper end. The top end bears marks of having been bruised. The left side of the flake was probably used as a knife. Found with two similar knives in Barrow IV.
- Fig. 7.—Worked flint implement, which at first sight would probably be classed as an arrowhead. Indeed it may have been intended for an arrowhead; if so it proved a 'failure' and was consequently never completed. But it was more probably meant to be utilized as a knife. However the worked edges, (right side and base), as may be seen by the side view, were never finished, and moreover the right edge bears indications of having been crushed. Found in the silting of the inner Ditch, Cutting 1, at a depth of 4·5 feet.

Pen-Selwood.

BY THE REV. E. H. BATES, M.A.

THIS otherwise unimportant parish has been most remarkably endowed with material for archæological study and discussion. The questions bearing on the early history of this island connected with the Pen-pits, Orchard Castle and other earthworks, the early campaigns of Vespasian, the identifications of Pensauelcoit of Nennius and the Brut y Tywysogion, the site of the battles between Briton and Saxon and Saxon and Dane recorded in 658, 1001 and 1016, may all be discussed here; and while the subjects are of the highest importance, lack of evidence forbids an absolute decision in nearly every case.

It will be well to begin with the Pen-pits, as not only are they generally allowed to be the most ancient of the visible remains at this place, but a description of them and of the surrounding district will serve as an introduction to the historical problems.

The village of Penselwood stands at the southern end of the high ground which carries on its western edge the dividing line between Wilts and Somerset from Frome to Dorsetshire. South of a line drawn from Kilminster to Mere the chalk downs come to an end, and the green-sandstone coming to the surface forms a tableland gradually sloping upward from east to west. The western side of the tableland is a precipitous cliff or escarpment extending for many miles from

south to north and reaching its highest elevation, 851 feet, at King Alfred's Tower. About one mile south of Penselwood church there is a similar escarpment from east to west about 200 feet high, caused, I believe, by a geological fault which has depressed the tableland to that extent. The south-west angle of the high ground formed by the meeting of the two escarpments presents a very bold and commanding outline, comparable by the traveller from Wincanton to the north-west angle of Ham hill. The two cliffs however are only a shell, as the ground behind has been hollowed out into a deep valley through which the river Stour rapidly descends from its sources in Six Wells bottom to the lower country beyond Bourton. There are four subsidiary valleys, separated by long tongues of higher ground stretching down from the western side, but they all unite above the gorge near Bourton through which the river passes. On the tongues of land on both sides of the main valley, and on the high land, the ground is opened up by innumerable hollows or pits roughly circular or oval in outline, from ten to thirty feet in diameter, and from four to ten feet in depth. Sir R. C. Hoare, writing early in the last century, estimated the extent of land covered by the pits at over seven hundred acres and their number at twenty thousand, but that the area was being rapidly diminished as the ground was daily being brought under the plough. This process has continued down to the present day to such an extent that all the pits on the east side of the valley have been obliterated.

The older topographical and antiquarian writers, Leland 1540, Camden 1607, and Speed 1611, do not mention the pits. Coker's *Survey of Dorset*, written by William Gerard, circa 1630, and Aubrey's *Wiltshire Collections*, 1685, are equally silent. The earliest reference to them seems to be on Bowen's Map of Somerset published in 1750, and the first author to give an account of them is Hutchins in his *History of Dorset*, (1771 edition, vol. ii, 223.) He quotes the tradition that "they were made by Canute for offence and defence, some for the

main body, some for the advance guard ; confirmed by an old manuscript in the hands of Mr. Biggen, one of the lords of the manor of Penselwood." Soon after the last date the Honourable Daines Barrington, in a communication to the seventh volume of *Archæologia*, issued in 1785, on the Cole's pits, near Farringdon in Berkshire, adds, " I am informed that there are more pits which lie in Somersetshire between Meere and Wincanton, being called the Pen-pits." He may have had the information from Hutchins' *History*, or from Sir R. C. Hoare, at this time 26 years of age, and residing in London. Barrington considered the Cole's pits to have been dwellings " in the time of the earliest inhabitants of this island," and prior to Stonehenge. He cites divers authorities, ancient and modern, in favour of his view ; the most important being the testimony of explorers that the inhabitants of Kamskatka live in pits roofed in by branches of trees covered with sods. The *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1786, contains a letter from A. Crocker, with a description of the pits, which may be considered as a second part to the notice in the *Archæologia*. Collinson (Hist. of Somerset, iii, 43,) refers to all the authorities given above : he contents himself with the dry remark that " All these conjectures are ingenious ; albeit the pits in question very much resemble the obsolete grooves of the mines of *lapis-calaminaris* on the Mendip Hills."

Sir R. C. Hoare, in his elaborate work on *Ancient Wilts* (1812,) gives a long account of the pits and the other remains of human handiwork found in the neighbourhood, together with a map of the district. He enumerates three distinct theories to account for their origin : (i) Quarries for stone ; (ii) Quarries for mill-stones or querns ; (iii) Habitations. His objection against the first was, that the pits stop short at the stone strata instead of sinking through it. Against the second he urged, that it would have been much simpler for the workers to have opened up the strata when suitable for the purpose, in an open quarry instead of making innumerable holes. The

difficulty with regard to the third theory was, that in the pits there was never found a sufficient quantity of charred wood, animal bones, or pottery to confirm it. Sir Richard evidently found a satisfactory solution impossible, and his opinion remained unchanged to his death in 1838.

In 1820, Mr. J. Crouch issued a small pamphlet, a "Brief Enquiry concerning Pen Pits, etc." He introduced King Alfred as the *deus ex machina* to account for their excavation.

Our Society visited Penselwood in 1857, when the Rev. F. Warre drew attention to the pits in a paper on "Earthworks near Bruton" (*Proceedings* VII, ii, 42). He rejected the quarry theory on the ground that the Britons did not use stone buildings, or at least, that there were no vestiges of such in the district. With regard to human habitations, he pointed out that they were too numerous and crowded together to have formed a British town "while the shape, in the case of the smaller ones certainly, that of an inverted cone, is the last that would be considered adapted to human habitations. The only instance in which I have heard of its being adopted being in certain mediæval dungeons, where the object sought after was the very reverse of comfort."

The next positive opinion in the matter was given by Mr. T. Kerslake of Bristol, in a pamphlet entitled "A primeval British Metropolis, etc.," 1877. His argument may be thus summarized. The *History of the Britons*, by Nennius, flor. 786, contains a list of some thirty ancient cities of that people. One of these names is Caerpensauelcoit, and under a Welsh synonym, Penselwood is easily identified. Geoffrey of Monmouth's History, circa 1140, compiled from Nennius and a book of Breton legends, since lost, records that Vespasian, having been beaten off by King Arviragus in his descent on the haven of the Rutupi, i.e. Richborough in Kent, sailed westward to Totnes. Landing there, he marched to besiege Kaerpenhuelgoit, now Exeter. Arviragus overtook him and fought a drawn battle. The next day the two leaders made friends, and dispatched a joint

expedition to Ireland : soon after Vespasian returned home, leaving the king to finish his reign in peace with honour.

Aware of the weakness of this parody of history, Mr. Kerslake quoted the opinion of the late Sir Francis Palgrave, that in the *British Chronicles* there might be found in solution a large amount of the lost genuine history of this island, much of which might be reclaimed from them. Professor Freeman (*Proceedings* xx, ii, 40,) has remarked of some other British traditions, that by carefully turning them inside out, some hints for true history may be picked up. By combining these two scientific processes a residuum appears, consisting of the names of Vespasian, his landing place somewhere east of Land's End, and the city which he besieged. The reference to Exeter is not found in the earlier Welsh versions, and appears to be a gloss added by some transcriber who knew the relative position and importance of Totnes and Exeter. The change from "s" to "h" in the spelling of the name of the town is another instance of the rule which altered Severn (Sabrina) into Hafren. By some ingenious topographical derivations the "Totness litus" was shifted from Devonshire to Christchurch harbour, where the Stour and Wiltshire Avon unite. This site agrees well with the statement of Tacitus that Vespasian captured the Isle of Wight. The valley of the Stour provides many hill forts for the sites of the twenty-eight "oppida" which the Romans reduced, and history and legend seem to converge on Penselwood. On a lofty situation at the head of the Stour valley, still preserving the relics of the old oak wood to give force to its name, containing the remains of countless human habitations included within its fortified area ; strengthened on the south and west by a lofty rampart, and guarded at the river outlet by a special stronghold still called Castle Orchard : add that the parish is at the meeting point of three counties, whose names and bounds may have an origin far beyond the advent of Saxon or Roman, whose inhabitants were accustomed to gather together for council and war ; then what place

more suitable for a metropolis? Mr. Kerslake's words give the answer, "Here was a prize that might well have tempted the ambition of an imperial conqueror, here was once a truly great city, the long lost *Caer Pensauelcoit*."

All this, and a great deal more of interest, will be found in the pamphlet. It excited a good deal of attention, and soon after its publication the Society met at Bruton to be able to examine the site under the author's guidance. The most important result of the visit, recorded in *Proceedings* XXIV, i, 57, was the appointment of a Committee to make a systematic exploration. A preliminary report was drawn up by Professor Boyd Dawkins (*Proceedings* XXIV, i, 59), and the final report was printed in the *Proceedings* XXV, i, 7, with a plan and sections prepared by General Pitt-Rivers. The excavations were carried on inside Castle Orchard, in the rampart and outer ditch, and in the Gaspar and Pen pits. The work inside the Castle yielded "Norman or Saxon" pottery. The diggings in the rampart and ditch showed that this work had been constructed at a later date, since the pits had been cut through and filled up in the process. The pits themselves yielded nothing referable to human handiwork. The report stated that "these pits were never intended for the purpose of dwellings, but that they were the work of people who had dug in the surrounding high grounds in search of that hard bed of greensand rock, locally called 'Penstone,' for millstones, querns, or building operations."

Mr. Kerslake considered that his views had not been fairly stated in the *Proceedings*; and after the issue of the final report he put forth a second pamphlet entitled "*Caer Pensauelcoit* . . . a re-assertion," with a sketch map of the area, 1882. It is, however, only a re-assertion unaccompanied by any fresh arguments, and unfortunately the personal tone is too much that of the Irish juryman finding fault with eleven obstinate opponents.

General Pitt-Rivers (to give him the name by which he is

best known) having been much interested by the earlier reports, in the autumn of 1883 made fresh excavations in his careful and systematic manner, choosing a portion of ground which had not been examined. The work included a section cut clean through the tongue of land west of Orchard Castle and carried down below the original level to the undisturbed soil. The results (see later) were entirely confirmatory of the earlier report of the Society drawn up by the Rev. H. H. Winwood. They were issued as an Official Report, with plans and sections, under the Ancient Monuments Act, in 1884.

These plans, on a reduced scale, with a summary of the Report, will be found in the *Proceedings* xxx, ii, 149. The Report itself is absolutely necessary for a right understanding of the matter. Mr. Kerslake replied with a third pamphlet, entitled "Liberty of Independent Historical Research," 1885, which might be more accurately described as liberty to shut one's eyes to unpleasant facts not in accordance with a pre-conceived theory.

The controversy has not, so far as I am aware, been touched upon since with any new results. But it seems worth while to marshal the whole evidence afresh, as some of it is not easily obtainable, and the place itself difficult of access.

The first fact to be brought forward is one which must overthrow the whole theory of a Primeval Metropolis. There is not the slightest trace of any fortification by ditch and mound to enclose the area which contains the Pen pits. Mr. Kerslake seems to have been led astray in the first instance by the steepness and smooth appearance of the summit of the ridge, which runs about one hundred feet above the road leading up to the village of Penselwood from the west. Nature has done much and agricultural art something to produce this artificial appearance. The Rev. F. Warre (*Proceedings* VII, ii, 55) alludes to the British villages round Orchard Castle at greater or less distance "of one of which with its cattle enclosure I think I have observed faint traces on the western extremity of the hill

on which Pen church is situated." It is doubtful if he is not alluding to the earthwork entitled "Site of Church" on the six-inch O.S. map (*Som.* LXVI, s.w.) close to an earthwork called Balland's Castle.¹ Even if Mr. Warre did refer to the faint appearance of a rampart on some portion of the slope (*vide* plate in *Proceedings* xxx, ii, 151), it is impossible to suppose that such a keen antiquary, who paid special attention to the earthworks and similar remains in the county, could have overlooked the more definite indications which would have marked the site of a *Caer*. The maps of the ordnance survey mark no traces of fortifications, and I can confirm their accuracy in this instance from personal examination of the ground. Sir R. C. Hoare makes no reference, and his negative testimony is destructive of Mr. Kerslake's view, that the fortifications had been destroyed in the course of agricultural operations, for this cause was only beginning to be felt when *Ancient Wilts* was written.

There are absolutely no traces of mound and ditch on the north and east, and it is impossible to suppose that such, extending over a length of several miles, if they were to inclose the site of the pits and yet take advantage of the steep sides of the ravines, could have been obliterated; particularly if it be remembered that this part of the district was either in the bounds of Selwood Forest or in Stourton Park, and therefore on ground not likely to be utilized for the plough. As a matter of fact there are two camps in this very area quite untouched save that modern roads have been driven through them.

There could have been no defence at the mouth of the valley, since Orchard Castle has been shown to be later than the pits, and to have yielded nothing earlier than Norman or Saxon relics. Mr. Warre pointed out its strong resemblance to

1. There is no record of the church having been re-built, and as the present building contains Norman details, it is very unlikely. The earthwork is probably a post-Norman construction, perhaps one of the adulterine castles destroyed by Henry II.

Castle Neroche ; and this also has been proved by excavations to be of the Norman period (*Proceedings* XLIX, ii, 23). It would not have been surprising to find that the early inhabitants had turned the south-western extremity of the plateau into a fort as strong as the camp on Ham hill, by a series of similar earthworks with a double or triple range across the neck of land near the church and Pear Ash farm, but of this there is no trace, and the greater portion of the pits would have been outside the defended area.

It therefore appears that the theory of a vast fortified area, containing a metropolis or meeting-place for several tribes, is unsupported by any visible facts. This result must weigh considerably in any decision upon the object or use of the pits. Without any means of defence they could never have formed an inhabited town of any importance such as their number would imply. The bulk of the pits are two miles distant from the two camps on the north side. One writer, indeed, has supposed that the pits themselves were of the nature of a defence ; but as a battlefield the area would have resembled the valley of Siddim, with its slime pits, where the four kings fled and fell (Gen. xiv, 10). Then there is the negative result of the series of excavations. Practically nothing denoting human habitation has been found in them. This evidence extends over a greater area and for a longer period, for Sir R. C. Hoare's observations were continued during his whole lifetime, while many acres of pits were being destroyed. General Pitt-Rivers also quotes the words of a labourer who had worked for stone in the pits for many years, and said : " I scarcely ever found a bit of pottery of any kind." The Rev. N. Parsons, rector of Penselwood, has obtained the same opinion from a man who has excavated and levelled several acres of pits.

Again, the upholders of the habitation theory may fairly be asked to explain the manner of life under such conditions. Over large portions the pits are so close together that it requires care to walk between them without slipping down.

After making allowance for some falling in of the sides, what space could have been left for a path between the pits when they had been roofed in, for the principal rafters at least must have had some bearing on the solid ground? The largest pits would have furnished plenty of floor space as in the Kamskatka dwellings; but only the artist of "Pre-historic Peeps" could do credit to the conditions of existence in the lesser holes. Even a small family would have found it difficult to keep separate; and in their mixed-up state would rather have resembled Keene's picture of the too convivial party placed in a four-wheeler for safe conduct home, but presenting a chaotic mixture of human limbs when examined by the night policeman.

Also, how is it that only here in this part of England do we find the inhabitants preferring to bury themselves? The whole land to the east and south is covered with the remains of camps, tumuli, trackways, and sites of British villages; but nothing deeper than the ordinary hut circle is to be found there.

I think that some authority for this mode of life, based on classical and mediæval writers, has been found by taking their diction too literally. Depth, darkness, seclusion from the light and air, may as easily in poetical language refer to troglodytes as to dwellers in pits, and the quotations from Virgil and the Book of Job seem to refer to either mode of dwelling. Mr. Kerslake in sober earnestness cited as an analogy the appearance of the space of ground in central London cleared for the new Law Courts, completely overlooking the necessity of cellarage and foundations in such a confined space.

If the theory of human habitation cannot be sustained, do the excavations satisfactorily explain the appearance of the pits at this spot? As the Report of General Pitt-Rivers seems to supply in fullest detail the answer, that they are workings for obtaining the green-sandstone in pieces suitable for fashioning into querns or small millstones, it will be most satisfactory to print this part from pp. 9-11; the references are to the plans,

which are reproduced on a smaller scale in *Proceedings* xxx, ii, 149, 151.

“The cutting was commenced at C (plates I and II), near the top of the northern slope of the hill. After digging through the surface mould and about three feet of sandy clay with chert, the original surface was reached, marked by a line of buff-coloured sand, showing that the part above had been heaped up by the original excavators. Fragments of stone were found lying horizontally on this old surface line. Beneath this came disintegrated rock in more or less horizontal layers, in digging through which it became evident that to dig down to the rock by means of successive pits would have been a work of great labour, on account of having to dig vertically through the horizontal layers of stone, and that to push trenches horizontally along the surface of the rock would have been a much easier process. Beneath this, at a depth of four to seven feet from the top, we came to the solid sandstone rock, the joints of which ran obliquely across the cutting. These formed lines of weakness by means of which the large blocks of sandstone might be detached from the matrix.

“Pushing the section southward, at G we came to the vertical line, easily perceived in the section, which marked the margin of the original excavations. This line, GH, plate I, was followed out and found to run across the cutting into Pit 3 on the south-east, and Pit 4 on the north-west, showing that the present circular form of Pit 1, which had been selected on account of its symmetry, did not in any way accord with the shape of the original excavations. The bottom of the pit also was shown, by excavating the silting and exposing the sandstone rock, to be very irregular, running down on the slope of the joints to a depth of 10·5 feet from the surface, proving that it could not by any possibility have been used as a habitation, but had been formed simply by the removal of irregular blocks of sandstone on the lines of the joints.

“Continuing the cutting southward, at L we came to a block

of sand which appeared to be unmoved on the west side of the cutting. The old surface line above this, marked as before by a buff line of sand, dipped down towards R in a manner which appeared to indicate that it had fallen in during the excavations. The line of old surface terminated abruptly in the hollow, and was not continuous with the old surface line above M. At R a deep pit filled with silting had to be excavated to a depth of sixteen feet from the surface, beneath which the bottom was found sloping irregularly on the line of the joints, and it appeared evidently to be the corner of a trench or pit which had been cut lower than the others in search of stone. This was the deepest part of the old excavations that we found, but there was no indication here of any pit at all on the surface

“At M, another portion of undisturbed ground was found, at the west side only, as before, but the margin of the old excavation dipped abruptly at P, where tool-marks were observed on the undisturbed rock at a depth of ten feet from the surface. In the centre of the pit, at S, at a depth of 7·75 feet from the surface, six broken fragments of quern-stones were found as if thrown together during the filling in of the pit. All had marks of having been tool-dressed, and they were probably thrown away as being imperfect. The fact that tool-marks were found on all the quern stones, and only at one spot on the undisturbed rock, proved that the workmen could not have quarried the rock continuously, otherwise tool-marks would have been found all over. They appear only to have removed the loose stones, or such as could be easily detached

“It would thus appear that the circular form of some of the pits is wholly delusive, in so far as it might be supposed to indicate shapes suitable for human habitation. The probability is that the original excavators followed the lines of the joints in continuous trenches, throwing back the sand in irregular heaps, and a general coincidence in the lines of pits, depressions, and ridges on the surface in the vicinity of the section, with

the lines of joints in the rocks laid bare in the section, makes it probable that these trenches followed the lines of the joints. Where the depressions in the rubbish thus thrown back happened to have equal length and breadth, the loose sand, in the course of time, became rounded into perfectly circular pits, but in other cases, the long trenches and the ridges between them can still be traced on the ground. The ridges and circles are not spaces of undisturbed ground left between the pits, but simply heaps of *ejectamenta* thrown back and rendered more or less uniform in appearance by age and silting. The sides of the original excavations discovered in the section were also found to be perfectly upright, and even undercut in some places, so that they could not have stood for a couple of days in this soil, if the holes had not been quickly filled up by earth cast back from fresh excavations

“From first to last not a single fragment of pottery the size of a pin’s head was found in any part of the section through the pits, although it was carefully looked for by all the workmen, which is quite in confirmation of the evidence of Sir R. C. Hoare, and of the workmen who, since his time, have been employed continuously for many years in levelling the pits on the opposite side of the hill. I consider this evidence conclusive against the habitation theory, for if, as has been assumed by the advocates of that hypothesis, many of the pits, though originally dug for habitations, have since been transformed by quarrying for stone; this process would not have eliminated from the soil all trace of pottery, but rather have preserved them.”

To the above extract it will be sufficient to add the evidence of one of the workmen (note to p. 6 of Report): “There are usually three layers or qualities of stone lying level beneath the surface and beneath the sand. The top layer—one to two feet—is made of fragments, which I consider was of no use to the old people. Beneath that was another layer, perhaps one-and-a-half foot thick on the average, consisting of larger

pieces, and much harder than the upper one. It is now used for building walls. Beneath this we find another layer of the same stone as the other two, but solid and soft, not in fragments like the other two . . . I think it was to get stone from this second layer that they made the pits. The top layer was of no use to them, but the second layer was the kind they wanted, and the bottom layer was too solid and soft, and they could not work it. I have seen more than twenty millstones got out, and they were always made of the second layer."

Articles in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. XL, p. 281, and *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* II, art. 50, 75, 76, 112, do not carry the matter any further; and the evidence given in Pitt-Rivers' report still supplies the best material for coming to a decision. This decision, of course, leaves untouched the question as to the identification of Pensauelcoit (Penhuelcoit), with Penselwood. Its name and position agree perfectly with the old British tradition of a fight to a finish at this spot between Vespasian and the native tribes. Retreating before a victorious enemy advancing from the south-east, the remnant would here find themselves on the verge of the open plain, with the deep broken forest country behind them, admirable for concealment, but hopeless for maintaining a combined and active resistance. If the natives had been in the habit of coming to the pits for their querns, it would be an additional reason why the site should form a rallying ground. It is difficult to understand why Mr. Kerslake should have ignored the two British camps in the Stourton woods. The larger and stronger consists of two concentric ramparts and ditches situated on the high ground between Six Wells bottom and the valley containing the convent and Stourton mill, seven hundred feet above sea level. Although in a strong position it could never have been a conspicuous mark in the district.

The other camp is one hundred feet higher in situation, and consists of one rampart with outer ditch, oval in form; it lies on the edge of the ridge just south of the depression at Black

Slough, which forms a natural fosse of great depth. Its site is, to use Leland's expression, "a *specula* to view a great piece of the country thereabout," from north-west to south. The camp is partly in the parish of Charlton Musgrove, and partly in Stourton parish, in the hamlet of Gasper, which until recently occupied the anomalous position of being in Somerset and Wilts at the same time. May it be that the Somerset connection was due to the tradition that, though a Saxon settlement and a Christian church arose, as is so often the case, on a fresh site, still here was the original position of Caer Pensauelcoit, the fortress at the head of the primeval forest of Selwood?

Three times the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* records a battle fought at a place whose name sufficiently resembles Pen to have caused historians since Camden to have taken it for the site. In 658, Kenwalk fought against the Britons "at Peonne," and he drove them as far as Pedrida. The limit of the retreat may be either the town of South Petherton, or the course of the river Parret. As the town is close to the river, the choice of one rather than the other is only important as giving the direction of the flight. The number of localities called Pen in the district is rather confusing. Besides Penselwood there are, Pen hill near Wells, Pen hill near South Cadbury, two Pen hills in Yeovil, and Pendomer. The previous collision between Saxon and Briton had taken place at Bradford-on-Avon in 652, and it has been assumed that the victor worked his way south, keeping Selwood Forest on his right flank, until he met the enemy at Penselwood, from which point there was a road to the west. Mr. Kerslake was, I believe, the first to contend that no place now called Pen could have been the battlefield; because the diphthong in Peonna would give a long vowel sound, with a modern spelling like Peena; and he proposed Poyntington down, near Sherborne, as the site of the battle, (*Primeval Metropolis*, p. 45; *Proceedings* xxii, ii, 61). The second battle of Pen was fought by

the West Saxons of Somerset and Devon, against the Danes "at Peonrho," in 1001. This site is now allowed to be Pinhoe, near Exeter, which the natives call Peenhoe to this day. The third battle was that fought by Edmund Ironside against Canute, at "Peonnan by Gillingham," in 1016. Mr. Kerslake foresaw the instant rejoinder that if Pen(selwood,) within five miles of Gillingham, could represent the last Peonna, it could equally well represent the first; but as Poyntington down is ten miles from Gillingham, he could only argue that "we must trust to the diphthong reason for a preference of ten miles." But then, in the first place, the chronicler would surely have named Sherborne, a highly important town at that time, the seat of a bishopric, and the burial place of kings, within two miles of Poyntington. In the second place, why should the chronicler of 1016 have written Peonna at all instead of Ponditone, in which guise it appears in *Domesday* in 1086? The ingenious argument that the original form of the name was Poinington, as pronounced locally to this day, has no support in any written example, while the supposed earthworks on the Down have even less existence in fact than those at Penselwood. The Montacute cartulary gives Pondintun and Puntintun, and Pointington occurs in 1225 (Charters of Lord Willoughby de Broke.) If Peonnan is a plural noun like "the Devizes," it might refer to the two camps at Penselwood. But if *Domesday* of 1086 can have Ponditone for one as it has Penne for the other, why, in the interval between 1016 and 1086, was one taken and turned into something quite different, while the other was left in its Celtic simplicity? It therefore appears that the site of the first battle only is in doubt, and in the absence of any other competitor, it may be allowed that the early British tradition of the fame of the first battle at Caer Pensaelcoit, which survived 300 years of Roman domination, as shown by the histories of Nennius and Geoffrey of Monmouth, led the Britons, for the second time, to meet their fate, on this occasion a lasting one, at Penselwood.

The descent of the manor has, curiously enough, been obscured by the mistaken identification of another Pen. Collinson (iii, 44), in his account of the parish, states that John Butler of Badminton died in 1524, seised of the manor. His Somerset property was situated at Emborough, Walton, Walcombe, and Penne, all held of William Tracey (Collinson ii, 135), which in 1340 had formed part of the property of Simon de Trewythosa, held of the Tracey family. None of the persons named above occur in any list of the owners of Penselwood; and Walcombe and Penne are to be identified with places still bearing the same names on the southern slopes of Mendip, above the city of Wells.

The overlordship of Penselwood, held in *Domesday* by William (Gera) of Roger de Arundel, descended through Gerbert de Percy to the family of Fitzpayn; and in Kirby's *Quest* of 1284 (S. R. S. III, 23.) Nicholas Clymund holds Penne of Richard Fromund, who holds it of Robert Fitzpayn. If the entry in the *Pipe Roll* of 10 Richard I (1198), that Matthew de Clevedon was asserting his right to certain lands in Ken Hewish and Penna, refers to Penselwood, it is most probably to Gasper; as in 1377 Matthew de Clevedon settled Gayspere on himself and his wife Joane (*Ped. Fin.*, 50 Edw. III, 797 of divers counties: S. R. S. xvii, 193). Early references to Pen are rare. In 1266, Richard Fromund was patron (Bishop Gifford's *Register*: S. R. S. xiii, 5). He was a considerable landowner in the county, holding Heggessole in Broomfield of Simon de Montacute. The property did not pass to persons of the same family, for in 1317, Oggeshole was held by John Gyon, and Pen by William Tauntifer. Johanna, daughter of Walter Tatifer, married Nicholas Chesilden, and their son, Richard Chesilden "junior," was patron of Pen in 1342 and 1345. The use of "junior" implies another Richard living, probably the father of Nicholas. The elder Richard was high sheriff of Dorset 2, 3, 4, Edward II, donor of property to the hospital at Wilton in 1333, and

steward of Mere in 1296-7 ; he married his daughter Joan to Roger le Walch of Chickerell, in 1332. From these notices we gather that Tauntifer and Tatifer are the same, and that Pen passed from Fromund to William Tauntifer, then to Walter, whose heiress married Nicholas Chesilden.

In 1325, Richard de Clare was patron, as life-lessee, of the manor (Bishop Drokenesford's *Register* : S. R. S. 1, 242), in 1327 he was the principal tax-payer. Richard Chesilden "junior" married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Jordan Fitzrogers of Holcombe Rogus, co. Devon. He married again, as in 1348 he settled lands in Devon, and the manor and advowson of Penne on himself and his wife Joan (*Ped. Fin.*, 21 Edw. III, 400, divers counties). To Richard succeeded, after an interval of one or two generations, John of Holcombe Rogus, patron of Pen in 1402, 1412, 1419, about which date he died, as his will was proved in 1420 (48 March). His widow Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Warre of Hestercombe, was patron in 1426, 1428, and 1433. There were two daughters, co-heiresses ; Matilda, who brought Holcombe to her husband John Blewett, and Margaret, wife of Sir William Wadham of Merifield. On the death of Nicholas Wadham in 1609, his large landed property was divided between his three sisters, Joan Strangways, Margaret Martin, and Florence Wyndham. In 1791 Pen was the property of the Earl of Ilchester (Fox-Strangways), the Earl of Egremont (Wyndham), Mr. Biggin, and others.

The Glastonbury Lake Village.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE EXCAVATIONS UNDERTAKEN
DURING 1904.

BY ARTHUR BULLEID, F.S.A., AND H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

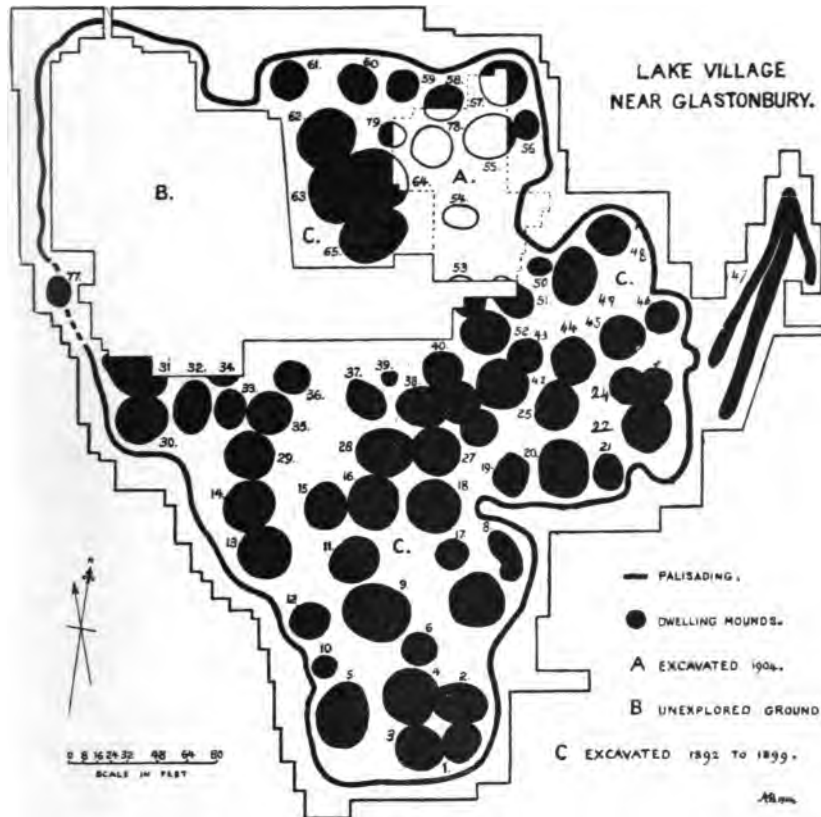
AFTER an unavoidable interval of five years, it was resolved at a meeting of the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society, held in the autumn of 1903, that the excavations at the Lake Village should be reopened during the following spring; and it was further decided that the examination of the unexplored part of the site should be continued for one month in each year until complete. It will be seen from the accompanying plan¹ that the area of ground to be dug is considerable, and under favourable circumstances it will take at least two seasons more to excavate. As soon as the examination of the entire village is accomplished, arrangements will be made to publish, as speedily as possible, a full and detailed account of the whole excavations.

The monograph to be published will probably take the form of a quarto volume, fully illustrated with plans and sections and with numerous drawings and plates of the objects discovered. Although the greater part of the work will be dealt

1. Four mounds in the accompanying plan are unnumbered, having "failed" in the process of making the block. The mound between Nos. 6 and 8, is No. 7; that overlapping No. 24, is No. 23; that between Nos. 27 and 42, is No. 26; and that overlapping Nos. 26, 38, 40, and 42, is No. 41.

with by the explorers, papers will be written by specialists in the subjects in which they are eminent, chiefly by members of the Lake Village Committee of the British Association.

The village was discovered in 1892, and systematically ex-



plored for seven years by the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Bulleid. Since the summer of 1898 no digging has taken place, with the exception of the work undertaken by Mr. H. St. George Gray during the visit of the Somersetshire Archæological Society to Glastonbury in 1902, an illustrated account of which was published in

the *Proceedings* of that year (Vol. XLVIII).¹ This year the excavations were reopened under the joint superintendence of the writers. Work began on May 17th, and was continued until June 10th. The ground excavated is situated in the N.E. part of the village, and is represented by the dotted line enclosure marked A. in the plan. The digging included the examination of Mounds 57 and 58 partly explored in 1896; of Mounds 54, 55 and 78; and portions of Mounds 64 and 79 left from a previous year. The area of ground between the mounds was carefully excavated, together with a small portion of the border-palisading lying eastwards from Mound 54. The northern margins of Mounds 51 and 53 were also touched, and await further examination next year. As some of the dwelling-mounds examined this season were partially explored in a previous year, the writers have thought it desirable to give a complete account of Mounds 54, 55, 57, 58, 78, 79, including a description of any points, or objects, of interest that were brought to light during former seasons, but excluding the relics found in Mound 55 in 1902 (with the exception of E 190, Plate VII).

II. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LIV, AND RELICS.

Dimensions.—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 14ft., and from E. to W. 17ft.

Elevation.—The highest part of the mound was 6ins. above the surrounding level ground.

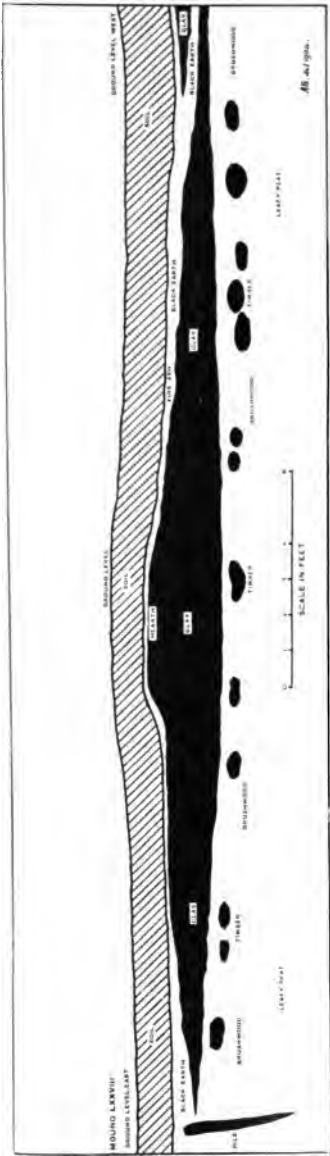
Alluvium.—The depth of soil surrounding this mound varied from 18 to 20ins., and at the centre of the mound 10ins.

MOUND LIV was of small size, situated 24ft. S. from Dwellings LXXVIII and LV, and 20ft. E. from Dwelling LXV. The mound was composed of two floors, the greatest thickness of clay being 12ins.

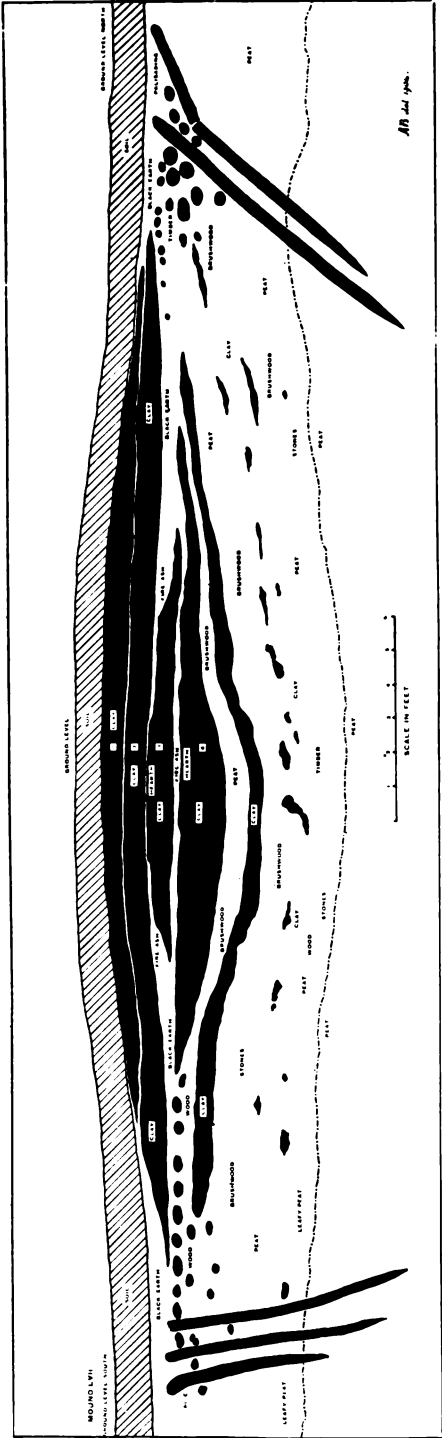
Floor i measured 10ft. N. and S., by 16ft. E. and W., and

1. Mound LV of the present paper is the same as Mound I of the paper in the *Proceedings* of 1902.

PLATE IV.



SECTIONAL DIAGRAM OF MOUND 78, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.



SECTIONAL DIAGRAM OF MOUND 57, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.

was composed of yellow clay 6ins. thick. The hearth was a circular area of baked clay situated near the w. border, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. across.

Floor ii, a small area of clay, measured 7ft. n. and s., by 9ft. e. and w., the greatest thickness being 7ins. The hearth, composed of a circular patch of baked clay, was placed immediately under that of floor i, and was 39ins. across, e. and w. A section through the hearth showed it to be made of two layers, the upper a thin layer of clay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick, evenly spread over an earlier and lower hearth, the two being separated by a thin line of fire-ash. The repairing or raising of hearths in this way, independently of the clay floor, has been noticed in many other dwellings. The area of ground around Mound LIV was of larger extent than that generally found surrounding a dwelling; it was partly occupied by patches of rubble stone; chiefly situated near the s., s.e., and n.w. aspects of the mound. The largest area of stone, shewn in Plate VI, may have been part of a paved way between two dwellings, similar arrangements having been discovered in the vicinity of other dwellings.

A marked difference was noticeable in the consistency of the ground n. and s. of the mound; in the former situation it was firm, and partly buried in it, or lying on the surface, were trunks of trees showing adze-cuts. The leafy layers of peat were indistinctly seen and the peat was sparsely piled. In the latter position the peat was soft, leaves were abundant at a depth of 15 to 24ins., and piles numerous. Distributed over the surface of the peat as far e. as the palisading, at a depth of 18 to 20ins. below the field-level, was a layer of black earth, 3ins. thick, containing fire-ash, charcoal, fragments of bone, pottery, and baked clay rubble. Pottery was plentiful s. of the mound, and fragments of two small wooden tubs were dug out of the peat 15ins. below its surface.

The numbered objects found on the margin of, or near, Mound LIV were as follows:—

A 4. Small amber bead, external diameter 7·5 mm., length 4·3 mm.; diameter of hole 2·2 mm. Figured in Plate VII. It has flattened ends and bevelled edges. Found to the N.E. of Mound LIV, near the E. margin of the patch of rubble stone, 1904. Previously two amber beads and portion of another had been found in Mounds XLIV and LXIV, 1892-3.

B 377 and 378. Piece of a metacarpal and piece of a metatarsal bone of sheep or goat, each about 1½ ins. long, and each having three transverse circular holes through the bone on the flat sides. They are both figured in Plate VII. Perhaps used in weaving; a lady who has seen them states that she has observed similar objects of bone used by weavers in the North of England, but she could not explain their precise purpose. Both found in the peat S.E. of Mound LIV, 1904. A similar object with four holes, from Hod Hill, Dorset, is in the British Museum (Durden Coll.).

E 197. Bronze rivet, diameter 10 mm., height 6·5 mm.; of a common type in the village, and of the character of those with which the bronze bowl (E 19) is studded. Found in the peat S.E. of Mound LIV, 1904.

Q 40. Upper stone of saddle-shaped quern, length 11½ ins., width 5¾ ins., maximum thickness 2 ins. It has had considerable wear on one face; it is also somewhat worn on the other face, the section, lengthwise, being slightly bi-concave. Found near the E. margin of Mound LIV, 1904.

S 38. Oval disc of sandstone, with an excentric incipient hole on the convex face (diameter 5·3 mm.); the other face is flat. The hole was commenced by drilling. Figured in Plate IX. Found in the peat near the S. margin of Mound LIV, 1904.

S 39. Circular disc of sandstone, average diameter 37 mm. Fairly flat on both faces, in the centre of one of which there is a faint indication of a central hole having been commenced by drilling. This was undoubtedly intended for a spindle-whorl. Found in the peat S. of Mound LIV, 1904.

PLATE V.



GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1904.

HEARTH, MOUND 55 IN FOREGROUND; HEARTH, MOUND 78 BEYOND.

From a Photograph by H. St. George Gray.

The pottery in this mound was not plentiful, and only one fragment of smooth black ware was ornamented to any extent. Mound LIV also produced a good example of a sandstone whetstone, and some red colouring-matter was found E. of the mound.

III. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LV, AND RELICS.

Dimensions.—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 29ft., and from E. to W. 36ft.

Elevation.—The greatest height at the centre of the mound above the surrounding level ground was 12ins.

Alluvium.—Soil covered the mound from 9 to 16ins. in depth.

DWELLING-MOUND LV was of medium size, situated at the N.N.E. corner of the village, lying S. from Mound LVII and S.W. from Mound LVI. It contained two floors, the total thickness of the clay near the centre being 15½ins.

Floor i was composed of a layer of indifferent yellow clay, 36ft. in diameter E. and W., the greatest thickness of clay at any point being 12ins. The N.E. margin was overlapped 4ft. by Mound LVI, and partly covered by an area of rubble stone, measuring 11ft. N. and S. by 8ft. E. and W. The hearth belonging to the floor was made of baked clay in an inferior state of preservation. Resting on the floor, at distances varying from 5 to 9ft. from the centre of the mound, were seven large blocks of red water-worn sandstone, arranged roughly in a semi-circle. (See Plate V.) Similar blocks have been discovered in or near other dwellings—sometimes a solitary stone, at other times in groups. It is difficult to surmise the use in this instance, but from the accumulation of fire-ash under one, it was evident that some time had elapsed between the commencement of the occupation of the dwelling and the placing of the stone in the position in which it was found.

Floor ii was of small extent, measuring 10ft. N. and S. by 11ft. E. and W. The greatest depth of clay was 10ins. The

hearth was in an excellent state of preservation, situated near the middle of the floor but placed excentrically to the centre of the mound and w. of the summit. It was made of baked clay with circular outline and bevelled sides, covered with a layer of mortar-like substance presumably disintegrated stone. The average diameter at the base was 5ft., and across the top 3½ft. (The photograph, Plate V, gives an excellent idea of the hearth, and a plan and section of it are given in Plate I accompanying Mr. Gray's paper, *Proceedings, Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XLVIII. pt. 2).¹

The substructure was well marked under the N. and N.E. margins of the mound, the pieces of timber being arranged parallel with the edge of the clay. Under the eastern half of the mound the peat was soft, covered by a layer of compressed rushes and a quantity of brushwood. Amongst the latter several incomplete lines of wattle-work were uncovered. Other parts of the mound were supported by a small quantity of brushwood resting on firm peat.

In the space between Mounds LV and LVII the peat was soft and leafy, containing irregular lumps of blue clay, wood-chips, bones, stones, and a number of piles. Close to one of these a fragment of a baked clay loom-weight was found. Near the s.e. margin the peat was similarly composed, but more thickly studded with piles. Along the w. edge of the mound the superficial layers of peat were firm; resting on the surface of it and partly covered by the clay, was a piece of timber 9½ft. long, doubly perforated by piles at the centre. Close by the s. side of the plank, was a large flat-ended pile of alder, shewing adze-marks; the pile was 9ins. in diameter and placed upright in the peat; it was evidently cut square at the lower end to afford resistance, and prevent its sinking into the peat. Similar piles have been occasionally found in other parts of the village.

No line of wall-posts was discovered in the foundation of

1. Mound LV of the present paper = Mound I in the *Proceedings* of 1902.



GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1904.

STONES *IN SITU* BETWEEN MOUNDS 54, 55, AND 78.

From a Photograph by H. St. George Gray.

the mound, but the presence, in considerable quantities, of baked clay rubble along the w., n., and n.e. margins of the upper floor distinctly points to the existence of a dwelling, and of its destruction by fire.

The most interesting "finds" from Mound LV were as follows:

B 372. Dentated end of a long-handled bone weaving-comb, found in 1902; figured and described in *Proceedings, Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, Plate III, fig. 7.

B 373. Metatarsus of sheep or goat with two perforations at one end, found in 1902; figured and described in *Proceedings, Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, Plate III, fig. 8.

D 70. Ball of clay with indentations, found in 1902; figured and described in the *Proceedings* as above, fig. 9. A somewhat similar piece of clay was found in 1904.

E 190. Bronze object figured in Plate VII; and previously figured in Vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, Plate III, fig. 3, before it was cleaned, it having been much corroded. Its actual purpose is uncertain; it may have been a "horse-trapping," as it certainly suggests a junction between strap-ends. Three views are given to show its precise form; there are six vertical bars on one face, five only on the other. Nothing similar has previously been found in the village. It was found in 1902, on the first floor of Mound LV, 9½ ft. s.e. of the centre of the second floor hearth.

E 194. Tubular piece of bronze in several fragments, figured in Plate VII. The object takes the form of a segment of a circle. Although much corroded, it appears to have been made from rolled sheet bronze, 0.9 mm. thick; the tubing is 8.7 mm. exterior diameter. There are traces of what might be an iron wire passing through the tubing. At one end, resting on the outer surface, there is a flat, circular boss, ornamented with an incised dot-and-circle pattern, similarly to the bronze nail, E 196; it may be the head of a rivet or pin passing transversely through the object. The middle of the outer

edge of the curve is decorated by a continuous, narrow, waved, raised band ; the waviness was obtained by means of a small punch, the hammering having been effected from both sides, and in this respect resembling the ornament on the bronze bowl, E 19. In its perfect state, assuming that the object formed a complete circle, its exterior diameter was 79 mm. ; so that it might have served as a bracelet. Found on the first floor of Mound LV, 9ft. E. from the centre, 1904.

E 195. Ring formed of bronze of more or less plano-convex section, the flat side being on the interior. It is 4.3 mm. thick on one side, tapering to 2.4 mm. on the other side ; exterior diameter of ring 15.5 mm. It is figured in Plate VII. Found on the first floor of Mound LV, 9ft. s.w. from the centre, 1904.

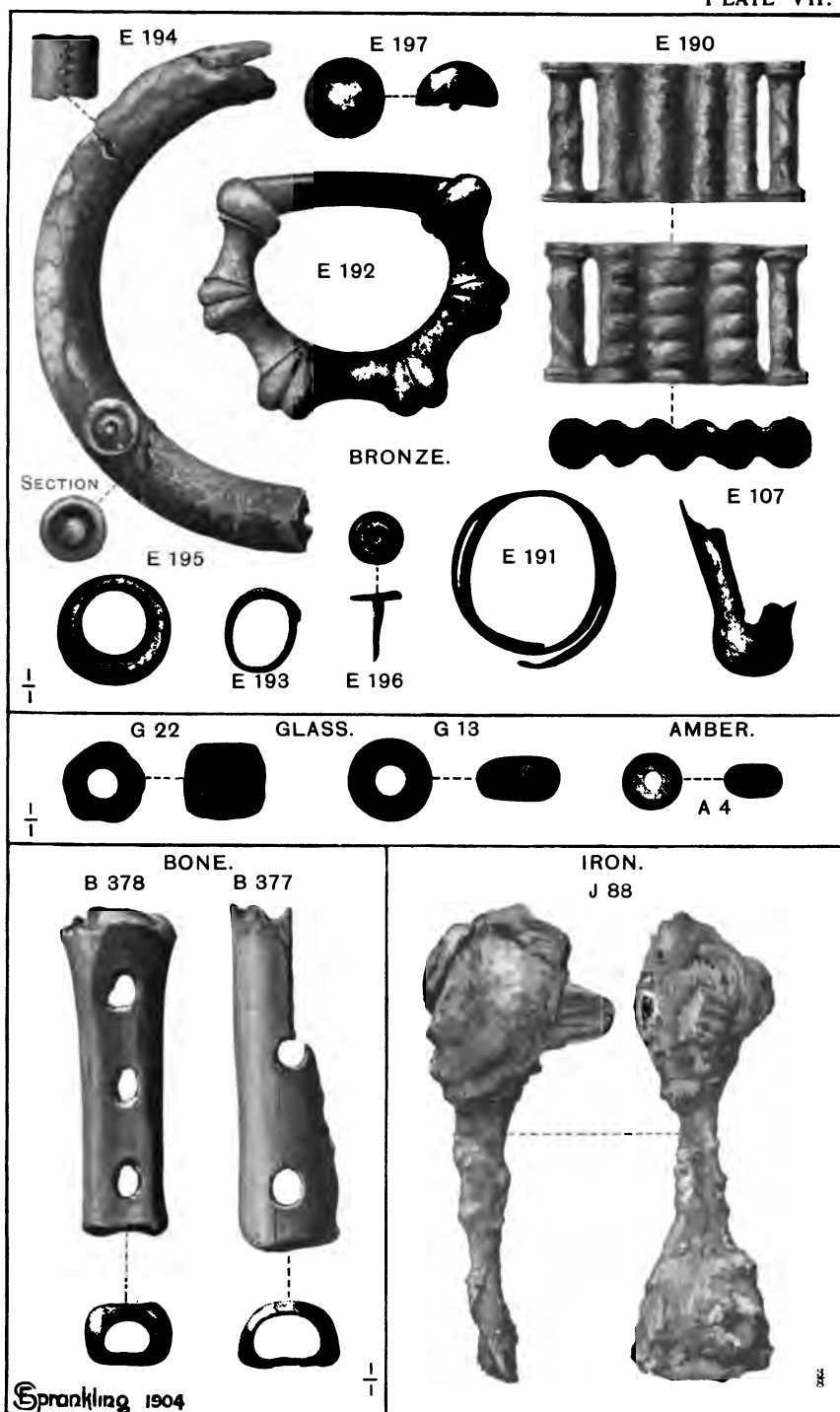
F 361. Small, smooth, nodule of flint, with natural perforation. Found in Mound LV, 1902.

F 368. Worked flint, probably used as a knife. It has a pronounced dorsal ridge, which gives it a triangular cross-section. As seen by the illustration on Plate IX, the edges are translucent. Found near the s. margin of Mound LV, 1904. Five flint flakes were found in this mound, one with secondary chipping. A flint core was found on the s. side of the mound, which affords proof that flint implements were made on the site of the village.

G 22. Bead of white glass, the sinuous grooves running round the sides being filled up with light-yellow fused glass or enamel ; external diameter 11.2 mm., length 10 mm., diameter of hole 4.6 mm. It is figured in Plate VII, and was found in Mound LV, 22ft. s. from the centre, 1904. This is the first piece of yellow glass that has been found in the village.

H 286. Roe-deer antler, figured in Plate VIII. It is finely worked to a smooth point, and was probably used as a modelling-tool in finishing and decorating pottery. Found at level of second floor near the E. margin of Mound LV, 1904.

H 289. Object of unknown use, figured in Plate VIII. It is 66 mm. long, and is composed of deer-antler. The "head,"



RELICS OF BRONZE, GLASS, ETC., GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE

which has been perforated lengthwise, consists of the complete section of the antler, and shows the marks of a saw at top and bottom. The blunt-ended projecting peg is continuous with one side of the piece of antler; at the base where it enlarges into the "head," notches caused by sawing occur on both sides—evidently not intentional. The implement has been roughly cut out, and we have never seen anything similar. Found in Mound LV, 6ft. s. from the centre, 1904.

K 28. Small fragment of a ring or armlet of Kimmeridge shale. Found in the peat 3ft. distant from the s.w. margin of Mound LV, 1904.

L 36. Lump of tin, weight $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoirdupois. Found in Mound LV, 1902.

M 35. Fragment of the parietal bone of a human skull. Found near the s.w. margin of Mound LV, 1904.

P 162. Two decorated fragments of pottery; figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, Plate III, figs. 13 and 14, and found in 1902.

P 164. Small, shallow, earthenware pot, of a light drab colour, figured in Plate IX. It appears to be hand-made, and has a "pitted" surface. Height 1 in., external diameter at lip $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Probably used for mixing colouring-matter. Found on first floor of Mound LV, 7ft. E. from the centre, 1904.

P 165. About one-half of a highly ornamented pottery vessel or bowl, height $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; figured in Plate IX. The external diameter of the pot at rim in its perfect state was $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; its thickness averages only 7 mm. It is of a dark brownish-black colour, the surface having a smooth and dull appearance. The pot, although probably not turned on a wheel, can hardly be considered to be purely hand-made; perhaps it was made on a plate which was turned with one hand while the other shaped the clay, in a similar manner to the process carried on at the present day at Ordessan, in the Pyrenees.¹ The clay

1. *Journ. Arch. Inst.*, Vol. LIX, p. 225. P 164 may have been fabricated in a similar manner.

of which the pot is composed appears to have been mixed with a fairly large proportion of small particles of quartz sand. Comparatively speaking, this pot is a highly-decorated one; the chief ornamentation consists of two contiguous bands of indented chevrons, filled with crossed lines in horizontal and vertical directions. Bands of lines, crossed obliquely, form the decoration along the rim, above the chevrons, and on the side of the pot at the base; in addition an indented ring occurs on the *bottom* of the vessel. In form the pot resembles P 163, found in 1904 in Mound LVIII. P 165 was found near the N.E. margin of Mound LV, 1904.

Q 39. Lower stone of a nearly circular quern, averaging $12\frac{1}{4}$ ins. in diameter at top; maximum thickness $6\frac{1}{8}$ ins. The bottom is flat; the upper surface convex, with the usual vertical hole, in this case penetrating the stone to a depth of $2\frac{3}{8}$ ins.; the hole is $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. in diameter at top, and has a rounded bottom. Found on the first floor of Mound LV, 9 ft. E. from the centre, 1904.

T 11. Boar's tusk, with perforation (4 mm. diameter) at the root end, possibly for suspension. Keller describes these objects as needles, probably for sewing the garments together.¹ We know, however, that boars' tusks are used by islanders of the Pacific Ocean for personal ornament. Found near the E. margin of Mound LV, 1904.

Pottery.—In addition to the numbered "finds" of pottery from Mound LV, several interesting pieces were dug up in this mound, but the total number of fragments was below the average. Some of the decorated fragments were ornamented with curvilinear lines, some with zig-zags, but chevron designs predominated. Two of the ornamental fragments are figured on Plate IX (bottom corners); the design in the right hand corner occurred also in Mound LVII. Half a blackish-brown pot, height 3 ins., found in Mound LV, was evidently purely hand-made, and of such a rude character that had it been

1. Keller's *Swiss Lake Dwellings*, 1st. Edit., p. 34.

found with relics of the Bronze Age, we should probably have had no hesitation in assigning it to that period. The rim is decorated by a roughly incised horizontal line connected to the edge of the rim by short vertical lines at irregular intervals.

Two ovoid pebbles were found in this mound, one bearing signs of having been much "pecked." One of the small, round pebbles, probably used in games, was also found here.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LVII, AND RELICS.

(See Sectional Diagram, Plate IV).

Dimensions.—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 28ft., and from E. to W., 27ft.

Elevation.—The greatest height at the centre of the mound above the surrounding level ground was 16ins.

Alluvium.—The soil covering the mound varied from 9ins. at the top to 15ins. in depth at the margin of the mound.

DWELLING-MOUND LVII was of medium size, situated at the extreme N.E. margin of the village, and its N. and E. aspects were strengthened and protected by the border-palisading—the piles being from 1 to 4ft. distant from the margin of the uppermost layers of clay. In consequence of the broken-down condition of the palisading opposite a part of the E. side of the mound, and the subsequent sinking of the clay and the sub-structure, the original line of the edge of the mound could not be accurately defined in this position.

The mound consisted of four super-imposed floors, the total thickness of the clay, together with the thin layers of fire-ash and other débris covering each layer, being 3ft. 7½ins.

Floors *i* and *ii* were composed of yellow clay, and at some points were barely distinguishable as two layers. This was markedly so throughout the N.W. quarter of the mound, and to a less degree over the central area of the mound. At other positions where the intervening dark layer of fire-ash covering Floor *ii* was thicker, the two layers of clay were distinctly separable.

Floor i measured 25ft. N. and S., and the greatest thickness of clay near the centre was 8ins.

Floor ii measured 30ft. N. and S., and the greatest thickness of clay near the centre was 9ins.

No distinct hearths were discovered on either of the above floors, although there was evidence of fire, from the presence of charcoal and fire-ash covering the surfaces.

Floor iii was composed of clay mixed with brushwood near the margin, and of clean yellow clay near the centre of the mound. The hearth belonging to this floor consisted of a circular "platform" of clay 4ft. across, with an area of embedded rubble sandstone at the centre, having an irregular outline varying from 2½ft. to 3ft. in diameter. The thickness of the clay underlying the centre of the hearth was 9ins., and at one point 4ft. distant from this, it measured 12ins. The dimensions of Floor iii were 13ft. N. and S.

Floor iv was composed of yellow clay covered at many places by accumulations of fire-ash several inches thick. Mingled with the clay at the N. and E. sides of the floor were quantities of brushwood and moss. The dimensions of Floor iv were 19ft. N. and S., and the greatest thickness of clay was 16ins. near the centre. The hearth was a circular area 3ft. 6ins. to 3ft. 9ins. across, raised a few inches above the level of the floor and having a centre of smooth hard baked clay 18ins. in diameter. The marginal part of the hearth being subjected to less heat, the clay was softer and gradually approached the consistence of the floor around. The hearth originally was the highest part of the floor, but owing to the greater subsidence of the clay at the centre of the dwelling, the surface level of the hearth was found to be a few inches below the surface level of the floor at its margin. The skeleton of a young child (M22.) was discovered on the floor near the N.W. margin of the hearth. An extensive and well-defined fifth layer of blue clay was met with in the substructure, but there was no evidence of its having been used as a floor.

The substructure supporting the four floors consisted of layers of brushwood, clay, and timber, under which was a heterogeneous mass of wood, peat, stones, and lumps of blue clay, the total thickness varying from 3 to 4ft. Vivianite was found here.

The larger pieces of timber were chiefly found along the N., E., and S. sides of the mound, arranged parallel with the margin of the clay, and extending as far as the palisading: pieces of timber were occasionally placed at right angles to these. During the examination of the floors, several pointed ends of black oak piles were dug out of the clay. In the N.E. quarter, one was found at the surface of Floor ii, 8ft. N. from the centre, penetrating this layer of clay, and the underlying brushwood and peat. A second was found near the fourth floor hearth, 2ft. N. from the centre of the mound; the top of the pile was level with the third floor, piercing this and Floor iv. This pile was similar to those found near the centre of other dwelling-mounds. The ends of four other piles were discovered, viz., at 9ft. S., 7ft. W., 10ft. S.W., and 9ft. S.S.W. from the centre—all of which penetrated the second, third, and fourth floors.

Among the more important pieces of timber in the foundation, the following are noteworthy: a horizontally-placed oak beam, 9ft. long with three circular mortise-holes pierced with piles, was found near the E. edge of the mound, the mortise-holes being arranged one near the middle of the beam, and one near each extremity. A smaller piece of squared timber 7ft. long, was discovered 4ft. W., lying parallel to the oak beam. Near each end it was perforated by a rectangular hole, filled with an accurately-fitting squared and sharpened piece of oak-board: in close proximity to one of these, were three small circularly-cut holes, two of which did not completely perforate the beam.

Arranged along the N.E., and S. margins of the third floor was a single line of small piles, placed from 10 to 18ins. apart at a distance of 10 to 12ft. from the centre of the mound.

We presume from the position of the posts, they were the lower ends of the wall-posts belonging to the third floor dwelling. Two lines of wattle-work were discovered in the foundation of the mound. The first was 2ft. from the clay near the E. border : the second was found near the palisading posts bordering the N. edge. Numerous small piles were also met with near the W. margin of the clay, but these were without any definite arrangement.

Among the objects discovered, the following were the most noteworthy :—

B 245. Metatarsus of sheep or goat, with condyles cut off at one end ; at the articular end, a round hole at top, and another on side close to the end. It had become very smooth and polished, the result of prolonged use ; and may have been used as a kind of shuttle-spool in weaving. A similar object is figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, Plate III, fig. 8, and fig. 20, p. 113 ; see also p. 119 of the same paper, where additional information may be obtained. B 245 was found in 1896, in Mound LVII, 10ft. N.E. from the centre.

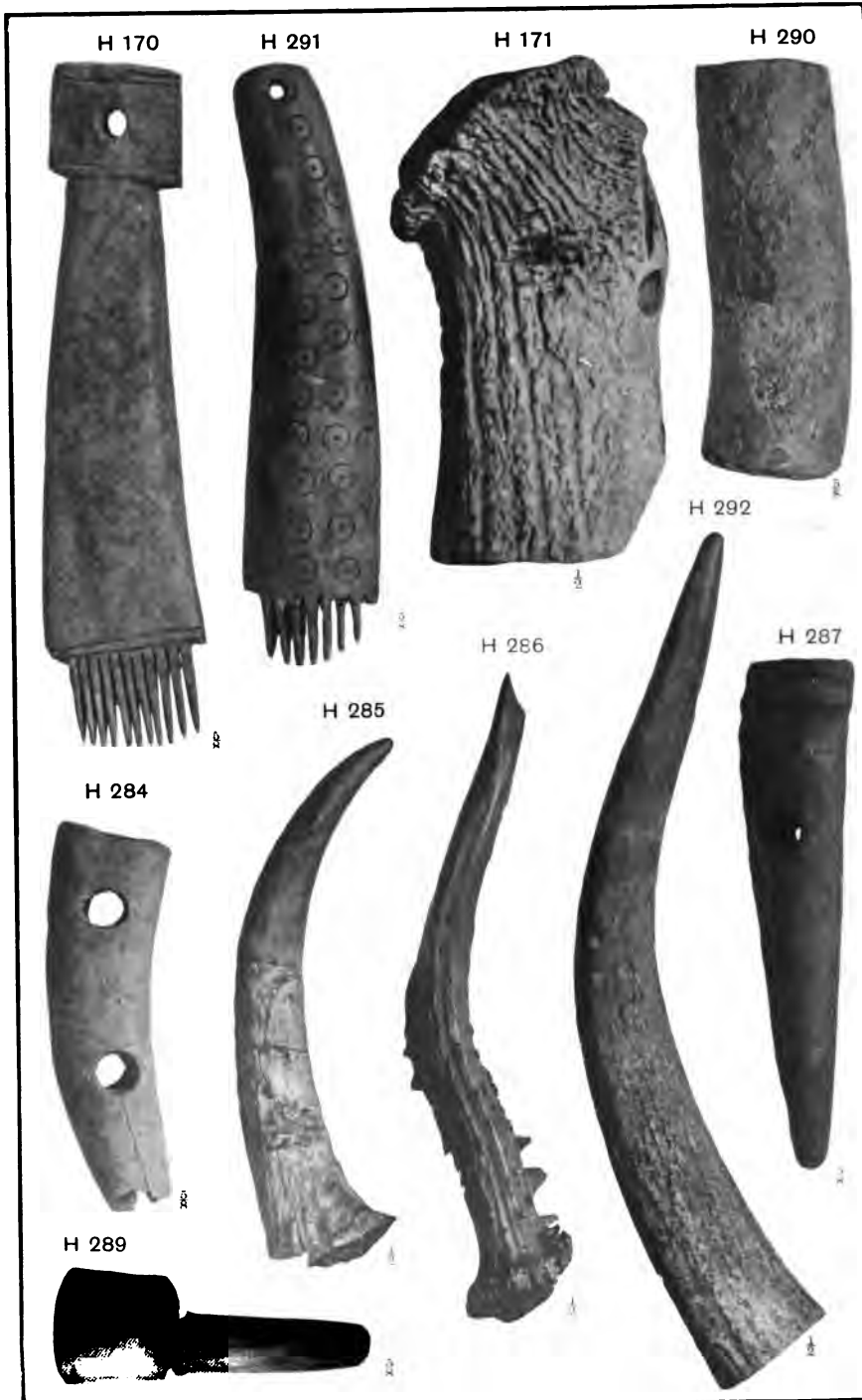
E 106. A few links of a bronze chain, in a very fragile condition. The links, which are of oval form, 7 x 6 mm. external dimensions, are composed of material about 1 mm. thick. Found 13ft. N.E. from the centre of Mound LVII, 1896.

F 364. Flint flake, found under the lowest floor of clay amongst the timber of Mound LVII, 6ft. N.W. from the centre, 1904.

F 46. Flint scraper with rounded, chipped, and bevelled edge. Found amongst the brushwood 8ft. N. from the centre of Mound LVII, 1896.

H 170. Weaving-comb, figured in Plate VIII and carved from a piece of antler. Found on the second floor, 6ft. N. from the centre of Mound LVII, in 1896. It is somewhat curved longitudinally—the natural curve of the antler ; length 150 mm. (5½ins.), maximum width 34·5 mm. Eleven of the original fourteen teeth remain, the longest being 20·5 mm.

PLATE VIII.



RELICS OF ANTLER, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.

From Photographs by H. St. George Gray

At the other end the comb-handle terminates in an oblong enlargement (averaging 29×25 mm.), perforated with a circular hole for suspension. Thus it belongs to Type 3 of the weaving-combs described in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, pp. 111-118, where similar combs from other places, including Mount Caburn (Sussex), Danebury Hill (Hants), and Highfield (Salisbury), are mentioned. The Lake Village has up to the present time produced about half-a-dozen of this particular type, with oblong enlargement. The ornamentation on H 170 consists of transverse grooves in pairs in three places.

H 171. Base of a large antler of red-deer, sawn off transversely just above the bez-tine; both this and the brow-tine have been partly sawn and partly broken off close to the base. Marks of the saw are also seen in other places on the antler. The circumference of the antler midway between the brow- and bez-tines is 179 mm. The object no doubt represents a hammer in an incomplete condition, and is figured in Plate VIII, half-linear. The transverse perforation for the wooden handle was, for some reason, never completed; on the bottom a circular hole, diameter 12 mm., has been bored to a depth of 24 mm., but the hole commenced at the top (diameter 13 mm.), close up to the upper margin of the brow-tine, is not central, and was discontinued after a depth of only 4 mm. had been reached. This incipient hole is shown in the illustration. Similar hammers have been found at Glastonbury, in London (Guildhall Museum), etc.; and are common "finds" in the Swiss Lake Dwellings. H 171 was found on the second floor of Mound LVII, in 1896, 7ft. N.E. from the centre.

H 284. Cheek-piece of horse's bit, figured in Plate VIII, one of several found in the Lake Village. Length along the convex side, 90 mm.; of oval cross-section, measuring 25×16 mm. at the larger end; the other end was found in a fractured condition, but has been repaired as far as possible. As seen by the illustration, there are two transverse perforations,

averaging 9 mm. in diameter. Found 3 or 4ft. w. of the centre of Mound LVII, on the second floor, 1904.

P 139. Larger portion of a hand-made pottery vessel which has not yet been sufficiently restored for description. Found 2ft. deep in the peat beneath the brushwood and timber of Mound LVII, 17ft. s.e. from the centre, 1896.

The amount of shards of pottery procured from Mound LVII was insignificant compared with the quantity dug up in and around other dwellings.

Q 15. Lower stone of quern, found 4ft. below the surface of the peat outside the palisading, 27ft. E. from the centre of Mound LVII, 1896.

W 86. Large, grey-coloured, sandstone spindle-whorl, figured in Plate IX; diameter 53 mm., maximum thickness 18 mm. On one edge four slightly-incised transverse notches are observable. The central hole has been drilled from both faces, tapering to 4.5 mm. in the middle, the external diameters being 9 and 10 mm. respectively. Found under the clay amongst the timber-work of Mound LVII, 11ft. s.e. from the centre, 1896.

Timberwork.—Two wheel-spokes, finely turned and finished, measuring 14½ins. long, were found in the peat outside the palisading near Mound LVII, and a fragment of an axle-box, evidently belonging to the same wheel although found at some distance from the spokes.

V. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LVIII, AND RELICS.

Dimensions.—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 24ft., and from E. to W. 27ft.

Elevation.—The greatest height at the centre of the mound, above the surrounding level ground was 9ins.

Alluvium.—The soil covering the mound varied from 10 to 16ins.

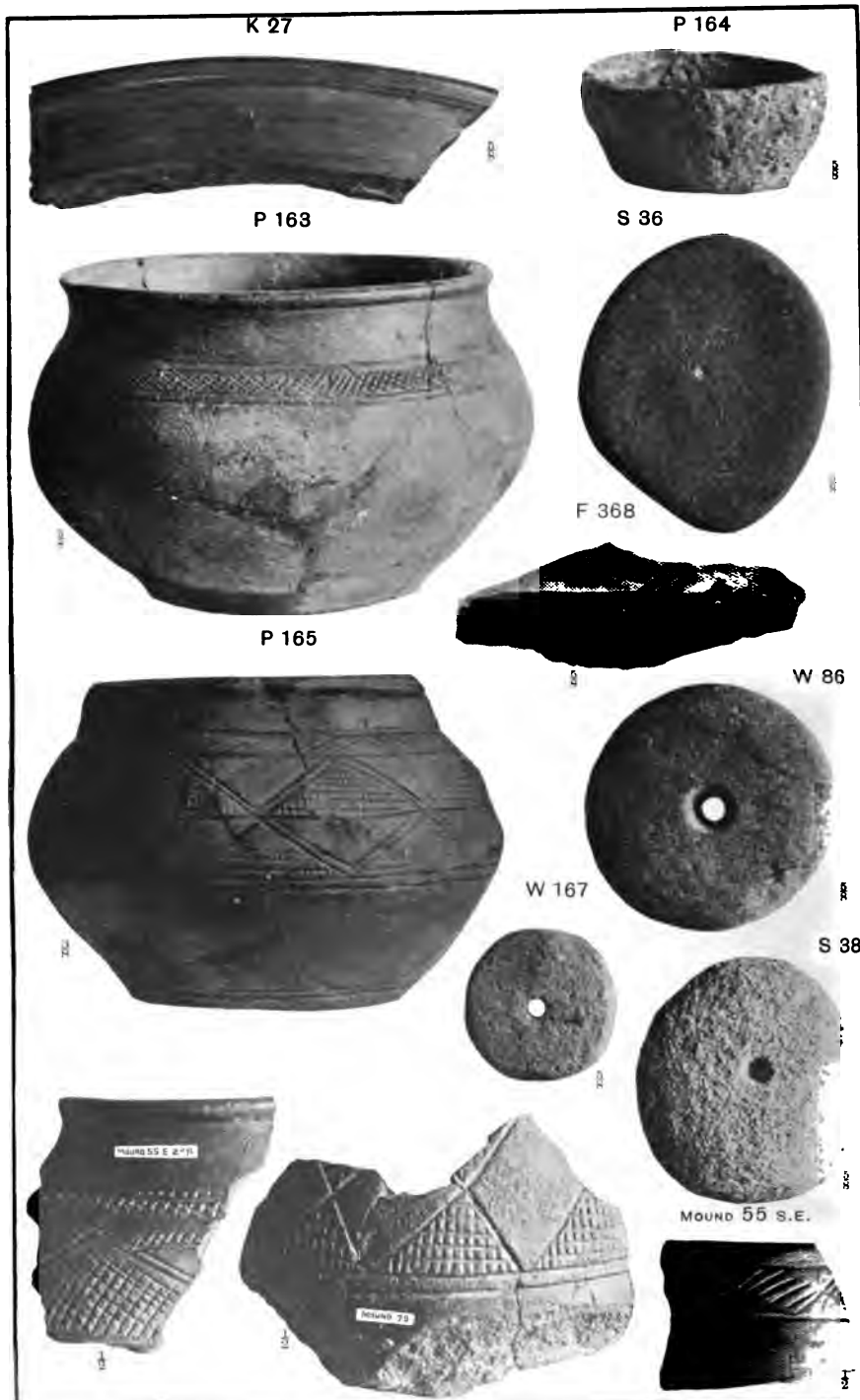
DWELLING-MOUND LVIII was of medium size, situated near the N. border and W. of Mound LVII. It was composed

of two floors of unequal extent, the total thickness of the clay near the centre being 15ins. The w. part of the mound overlapped a portion of Mound LIX.

Floor i was small and composed of yellow clay, measuring 14ft. from N. to S., and 16ft. from E. to W., the greatest thickness of clay being 9ins. The hearth consisted of a raised patch of partially baked clay, with one large stone slab embedded near the centre ; it was circular in outline, 4ft. in diameter, and covered by a layer of fire-ash and charcoal 2ins. thick. No line of wall-posts was found near the margin of the clay.

Floor ii was an elliptically-shaped area of clay having measurements of 44ft. from N.E. to S.W., and 25ft. from N.W. to S.E., the greatest thickness being 6ins. The N. part of the floor was composed of dirty-looking clay mixed with peat, and in places it was only 3ins. thick and could only be traced with difficulty. The S. half was better defined, and made of yellow clay, but there was no line of demarcation separating the different clays. The hearth was a well-preserved one of gravel, with roughly circular outline measuring 4ft. across ; the surface was uneven and slightly arched towards the centre. No line of wall-posts could be traced. A whole pot, in pieces, (P 163), and numbers of other fragments of pottery were found near the hearth and on the southern side of the dwelling-floor. Peas and wheat were abundant and distributed over the E. and S. aspects. The substructure under the N. half of the mound was unimportant beyond a few irregularly placed pieces of timber. The peat was firm and red-coloured, containing a few leaves, but no shells or river-weed. Under the E. part of the mound the substructure was better arranged, the timber being placed parallel in a N. and S. direction. Other parts of the mound were supported by brushwood with occasional pieces of timber. Leafy peat was abundant under the S. margin of the clay. The "finds" from Mound LVIII were not numerous, the following being the most important :—

PLATE IX.



POTTERY AND STONE OBJECTS, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE

From Photographs by H. St. George Gray.

pieces, on the second floor, 2ft. from the s.e. margin of the gravel hearth, Mound LVIII, 1904.

K 27. Portion of the rim of a turned vase or bowl of Kimmeridge shale, figured in Plate IX. The complete vessel had a diameter of $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins. at the rim. It had a beaded rim externally, the lip being bevelled off inwards and ornamented on the top by two parallel grooves. The parallel striations caused by the lathe on both sides are conspicuous features of the relic. Found under the second floor, 10ft. to the s.w. of the centre of the gravel hearth, Mound LVIII, 1904.

P 163. Ornamental bowl, figured in Plate IX, $\frac{3}{8}$ scale linear. It was found in about forty pieces, but is now completely restored; height $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins., maximum diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins., diameter at rim 6 ins. It has the appearance of having been roughly lathe-turned. The decoration lin. below the rim, consists of a horizontal band of incised lines crossed obliquely, the interspaces forming small raised diamonds. Found on the second floor, 3ft. from the s.e. margin of the gravel hearth, Mound LVIII, 1904.

Q 16. Fragment of the upper stone of a quern, found near the n. side of the clay hearth, Mound LVIII, 1896.

S 31, S 32, and S 33. Small, round, flat pebbles (*calculi*), exhibiting a smooth and polished appearance. It is generally supposed that they were used in games. Dozens of them have been found in the village, and five were found in 1904 in unrecorded positions. An example is figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, Plate III, fig. 11. The three which ranked as "numbered finds" in 1904, were found in Mound LVIII; S 31 at the w. margin of the clay, and S 32 8ft. s.w. from the centre of the gravel hearth.

W 85. (Also recorded as D 52). Ball of clay, similar to a spindle-whorl, except that the hole extends only partly through the centre. Found 9ft. n.e. from the clay hearth, Mound LVIII, 1896.

VI. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXXVIII, AND RELICS.

(See Sectional Diagram, Plate IV).

Dimensions.—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 24ft., and from E. to W. 24ft.

Elevation.—The highest part of the mound was 8ins. above the level of the surrounding ground.

Alluvium.—The soil covering the mound varied from 10 to 15ins.

DWELLING-MOUND LXXVIII was of medium size, situated between Mounds LV and LXIV. It was composed of three floors of nearly equal extent and depth; the total thickness of the clay near the centre being 2ft.

The three floors were separated with difficulty, the intervening layers of fire-ash and débris being thin and frequently untraceable. On the surface of the second floor in the N.W. quarter of the mound, pieces of oak flooring-boards were noticed lying lengthways in a S.W. and N.E. direction.

The hearth belonging to the first floor was a circular platform of baked clay, 4ft. in diameter, raised 3½ins. at the centre above the level of its margin. The whole hearth was in an excellent state of preservation. It is seen in the middle distance in the photographic view, Plate V. At an average distance of 18ins. from the N.E., S.E., and S.W. points of the margin, thin slabs of lias were embedded in the clay and sunk level with the surface of the floor. The stones were placed at right angles and equi-distant, so as to form two sides of a square. The fourth slab at the N.W. angle, if it ever existed, was not discovered.

The hearths belonging to Floors ii and iii were placed immediately under that of the first floor and were not examined, except to ascertain their existence. No line of wall-posts was found at the edge of the mound, but baked clay-rubble with finger, crevice, and wattle marks was dug up along the N.E.

and E. margins of the clay and on the surface of the upper floor, shewing that a wall had existed.

Nothing particularly noteworthy was observed in the sub-structure; the mound was supported by some brushwood which was placed on solid peat.

The chief "finds" were:—

B 375. Two metatarsi of sheep or goat, similar to B 373, for reference to which see p. 75. Both found at a distance of 7ft. S.E. of the centre of Mound LXXVIII, 1904. One is precisely similar to that figured in the *Proceedings*, XLVIII, ii, Plate III, fig. 8; the other has two holes (in line with one another transversely) in addition,—near the articular end. These objects are common in the village.

D 71 and W 165. Two balls of clay, 29·5 and 34 mm. in diameter respectively, similar to spindle-whorls, except that the hole extends only partly through the object. Found in Mound LXXVIII, 4ft. E. of the centre, 1904. A portion of another, 29·5 mm. diameter, was also found in 1904, and a much smaller one, complete, 17 mm. diameter. A small ball of baked clay was also found, 15·5 x 20·5 mm.; and a small clay whorl (or bead), diameter 26 mm. with complete perforation.

E 192. Massive bronze buckle or ornament for strap-end, of D-shaped design, probably connected with horse-harness; figured in Plate VII. Maximum length, 47·2 mm., maximum width, 35 mm., maximum thickness, 12·8 mm., weight 1½ ozs. avoirdupois. The bar which was enclosed by the leather-strap is of oblong section, 7 x 4·7 mm. The object is ornamented by six knobs projecting from a ring of circular section (7 mm. diameter); these knobs are lobe-shaped, and the four on the bow may be described as bivalvular; the lobes or projections taper to a point on the sides of the ring, and are typical of the Late-Celtic period. The two bosses next to the oblong bar do not taper to the same extent, but pass underneath as raised bands. It was found on the first floor of Mound LXXVIII, 1ft. N.W. from the centre, 1904. There is a similar ornament, but

larger, from Knowle Hill, Bawdrip, in Taunton Castle Museum. A somewhat similar object (E 8) was found in 1893 in Mound LXXV of the village. Another of similar character, with ten knobs, was found at Hunsbury Camp (*Assoc. Arch. Soc.*, XVIII, Pl. IV). There are seventeen others (and six of a plain type) in the British Museum, found on the Polden Hills (Allen's *Celtic Art*, 1904, p. 95). Similar objects shown in the British Museum come from Arras, Hagbourn Hill, Alfriston, and Hod Hill.

E 193. Bronze ring of oval form, possibly a link of a chain; figured in Plate VII. It is composed of wire varying from 1 to 1.5 mm. thick, the ends of the ring overlapping to the extent of 8 mm.; external measurement, 10 x 11.5 mm. Found 5ft. to the W. of the centre of Mound LXXVIII, 1904.

E 196. Bronze nail, figured in Plate VII; total length, 12.6 mm., with circular, flat head (7 mm. diameter, 1.3 mm. thick); portion of point missing. The top of the head is ornamented by a deeply-incised dot-and-circle design. Found 4ft. to the S. of the centre of Mound LXXVIII, 1904.

F 365. Flint scraper, of duck-bill form, worked at bevelled edge and on sides; it has a prominent bulb of percussion. Found under the clay, 11ft. N.W. from the centre of Mound LXXVIII, 1904.

F 366. Small flint scraper, found 6ft. N.W. from the centre of Mound LXXVIII, 1904.

F 367. Pointed flint, with secondary flaking, and exhibiting signs of prolonged use. Found 8ft. to the E. of the centre of Mound LXXVIII, 1904. In addition to these examples, seven small flint flakes were found in the mound.

H 287. Point of a tine of antler, length 110 mm., with one large transverse cylindrical hole (diameter 11 mm.), at a distance of 68 mm. from the point. At the base it has two encircling grooves, as seen in the illustration, Plate VIII. Perhaps a cheek-piece of horse's bit. Found on the first floor 8ft. to the N.W. of the centre of Mound LXXVIII, 1904.

H 290. Heavy knife-handle, consisting of a piece of antler

of oval section (30 x 24 mm.), and 90 mm. maximum length. Figured in Plate VIII. The only ornamentation is a narrow "beading" at one of the squared ends. Found 9ft. to the s.w. of the centre of Mound LXXVIII, 1904. A somewhat similar knife-handle, found in a crannog at Buston, is figured in Munro's *Scottish Lake Dwellings*, p. 220, fig. 222.

H 291. Weaving-comb of concavo-convex cross-section, composed of antler: figured in Plate VIII. It belongs to Type 4—the commonest type—of the classification in *Proceedings, Som. Arch. Soc.*, XLVIII, pt. ii. It originally had nine teeth, the two outer ones being now deficient; at the other end it has a circular perforation (diameter 3·3 mm.), which was added after the decoration of the comb. It is ornamented with incised dot-and-circle ornaments (diameter 5·5 mm.) in thirty-six places without any systematic arrangement. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXVIII, 5ft. to the s. of the centre, 1904.

H 293. Small piece of roe-deer antler. Found 13ft. to the s.e. of the centre of Mound LXXVIII, 1904.

S 34 and S 35. Two flat and round discs of sandstone, roughly 49 and 52 mm. in diameter respectively: perhaps incomplete spindle-whorls. Both found in Mound LXXVIII, 1904; S 34, 15ft., and S 35, 5ft., to the w. of the centre of the mound.

S 36. Thin, flat, smooth piece of indurated sandstone of Devonian age, with incipient hole on one face. Figured in Plate IX. Perhaps a spindle-whorl in process of manufacture, although the object, in its present state, is, in plan, an irregular oval. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXVIII, 6ft. s. from the centre, 1904.

S 37. Heavy sandstone disc, with incipient hole in the centre of one of the faces; perhaps intended for a spindle-whorl; diameter 54 mm.; maximum thickness 22 mm. Found near the s.e. margin of Mound LXXVIII, 1904.

W 167. Small, flat, sandstone spindle-whorl, figured in Plate IX (to fill up a vacant space). It was not found in Mound LXXVIII, but near the n.e. margin of Mound LIII, 1904.

Pottery.—The number of fragments of pottery found in Mound LXXVIII was below the average. One of the fragments of decorated pottery found in this mound is figured at the middle and bottom of Plate IX. Mound LXXVIII also produced fourteen fragments (now joined) of a lathe-turned vessel, ornamented just below the rim by an encircling band of zig-zag pattern bounded by horizontal lines. A portion of the base of a vessel found here seems to afford evidence that some of the Glastonbury pots were fabricated by stages,—by narrow bands of clay, built up one above another from the base.

Two small, flat, round pebbles (*calculi*)—probably used in games—were found in Mound LXXVIII. Several found in London may be seen in the Guildhall Museum.

VII. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXXIX, AND RELICS.

Dimensions.—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 17ft., and from E. to W. 18ft.

Elevation.—The highest part of the mound was 10ins. above the level of the ground surrounding it.

Alluvium.—The average depth of soil covering the mound was 14ins.

MOUND LXXIX was of small size, situated in the N.E. quarter of the village, lying S. from Mound LIX, S.W. from LVIII, and N.W. from LXXVIII. It was composed of three floors, the total thickness of the clay being 21ins. The floors had the following dimensions :—

- (i) Diameter N. and S. 14ft., E. and W. 11ft.
- (ii) Diameter N. and S. 16ft., E. and W. 17ft.
- (iii) Diameter N. and S. 6ft., E. and W. 9ft.

The surface of the lower floor was partly covered with a layer of small water-worn stones. No distinct hearth could be traced on either floor, although each bore evidence of fire on the surface. No dwelling wall-posts were discovered. The substructure consisted of layers of brushwood kept in

place by a number of small piles without definite arrangement. Under the brushwood there were numbers of large pieces of timber resting on the peat, placed side by side, and lying lengthways in an E. and W. direction. The surface of the peat under the mound was depressed and saucer-shaped.

The only finds of importance were :—

H288. Piece of worked antler, of circular section, diameter 20 mm., and 15·5 mm. long. The object is incomplete. Found on the first floor near the S. margin of Mound LXXIX, 1904.

J88. Iron adze, in two pieces, figured in Plate VII. Length 6½ ins.; much corroded. The socket is filled by the end of the wooden shaft. Found embedded in the third layer of clay in Mound LXXIX (21ft. N.W. of the centre of Mound LXXVIII), 1904. A similar iron adze was found at Hunsbury Camp;¹ others have been found at Ham Hill,² and are exhibited in the Walter Collection in Taunton Museum; another from the Crannog of Lisnacroghera, Parish of Skerry, Co. Antrim, is exhibited in the British Museum.³ Two or three similar implements have previously been found in the Lake Village.

Very little pottery (including one decorated piece) was found in Mound LXXIX.

Only sixteen fusiform clay sling-bullets were found in the excavations during 1904.

1. *Reports, Assoc. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XVIII, Plate VII, fig. 6.
2. *Proceedings, Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. ii. p. 44.
3. Wood-Martin's "Lake Dwellings of Ireland," p. 173.

Stabordale Priory,

(Canons of the order of St. Augustine, and the regulation of St. Victor).

BY THE REV. E. H. BATES, M.A.

NEITHER the name of the founder nor the exact date of the foundation are known. Bishop Drovensford, in 1310, admitted Walter de Eton to be Prior after an election by *congé d'élire* of the Patron, Richard Lovel, a simpler process being adopted on account of the poverty of the house (S. R. S. I, 30). The post-conquestual religious houses in the county were nearly all founded by the great families in the twelfth century, and the Lovel family, lords of Castle Cary, would doubtless fall in with the fashion of the times. Another reason for an early date is the absence of any reference to the foundation in the voluminous records of the thirteenth century. Ralph Lovel died before 1159, leaving for heir his brother Henry, who managed to live through the troublous reigns of Henry II and Richard I, and died in 1199. His elder son, Ralph, died childless in 1207, and his younger son, Henry, in 1218, leaving a son, Richard, who lived to 1254. It is highly probable that the elder Henry Lovel was the founder.

The earliest reference to the Priory is among the *Pedes Finium* of 1243 (27 Hen. III, No. 58; S.R.S. VI, 114). It records a gift by Roger Tyrel and Sarra his wife of two virgates of land in Saldeford (now Shalford, in Charlton Musgrove) to the Priory, and in return for this gift in frankalmoign the Prior received Roger and Sarra and the heirs of Sarra into all bene-

fits and orisons in his church for ever. At the great assize held in the same year at Ilchester, Baldwin Lengleis and Alice, his wife, brought an action against the Prior to recover lands in Cleyhenger, as being the property of Alice's sister, Christina de Cleyhengre, at the time of her death. But the Prior was able to prove a gift from Christina made six weeks before her death (S.R.S. XI, Nos. 433, 701). The Priory was therefore, so to say, a going concern by the middle of the thirteenth century. The Canons, in 1263, purchased Churchesham (now Cuddlesome) by means of a donation of forty marcs from John de Axebridge, sub-dean of Wells, and in return they agreed to pay the donor an annuity of thirty shillings, and after his death to continue to pay it to the Dean and Chapter of Wells for masses at the altar of St. Mary Magdalene (*Wells Cathedral MSS.*, 72). Appended to this deed is a perfect specimen of the conventual seal, with the full length figure of S. James of Compostella, the patron saint of the Priory. Illustration in Hoare's *Monastic Remains*, and (from an imperfect specimen) in *Proceedings* VII, i, 18.

Soon after this date the ancient family of Huscarl of Eastrip seem to have commended themselves and their ancestral property to the Prior, as in the Perambulation of Selwood Forest in 1298, he is entered as the owner (*Proceedings* XXXVII, ii, 80). In 1287 there was a dispute between the Priory and Robert de Mandeville concerning their title to the advowson of Buckhorn Weston (*Hist. Notes on South Somerset*, by J. Batten, pp. 124, 125); a later Robert of that family obtained leave, in 1345, to give a rent of six shillings and eightpence from his land at Weston to the Priory, to sustain a chaplain to celebrate in the chapel of St. Andrew, at Marsh (near Wincanton), and to keep a taper burning before the altar of St. Mary, in the said Priory (*Pat. Rolls*, 19 Ed. III, Vol. VII, 11.)

In 1350, Richard Lovel, the last male representative of the Barons of Castle Cary, obtained leave to give lands in Priestleigh, in the parish of Doultling (*Inq. ad quod damn.*, 24 Ed.

III, 10). He died the next year ; his only son James, by his wife Muriel, daughter and heiress of John de Soulis of Scotland (*Pat. Rolls*, 14 Ed. II, p. 535), had died in 1342, having had issue, Richard who died young, and a daughter Muriel who succeeded to her grandfather's large estates.

The heiress was already wife of Sir Nicholas St. Maur, a family of good position and possessions in Somerset and Wilts, in which county his elder brother, Sir Thomas St. Maur, founded a Priory of Gilbertines at Poulton. They were the sons of Sir Nicholas St. Maur, who also owned Newton, co. Northumberland. After his death in 1318, a jury of that remote district did not know whom to name as his heir, because he was *in partibus australibus* (*New Hist. of Northumberland*, II, 84). Nicholas and Muriel were both dead by 1361, leaving two sons, Nicholas died young, and Sir Richard who made proof of his age in 1377 (*Inq.* 50 Ed. III, 1st nos. 96). He married Ela, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John St. Loe. The "new chapel of the priory of Staverdall" received his body in 1400 ; and his widow in her will, made 28th November, 1409, directed that she should be buried by his side, and that 4000 masses should be said within one month of her decease (S.R.S. XIX, 309).

To return to the fortunes of the Priory. In 1374, Bishop Harewell gave permission to the Priory, which had before this appropriated the great tithes of Wincanton parish, to save the salary of a resident vicar by allotting the duty among the canons, the canon undertaking the work to have the scriptural stipend of one penny a day. The deed of Union (*Wells Cath. MSS.*, 172) gives the interesting information that there were eight canons. One was to celebrate daily a mass *pro defunctis* in the choir of the Priory, in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, and of SS. Peter and Paul, and S. James (Patron Saint of the Priory), under the 'campanile,' for divers persons named, from the late Queen Philippa downwards, including the Bishop and several members of the Stourton family, but strangely enough omitting all reference to the

families of Lovel and St. Maur. In the *Calendar of Ancient Deeds* is a conveyance (C.3694) dated 1382, whereby Robert the Prior and the canons in the chapter house, grant a lease for three lives of parcels of land in Wincanton, part being by the cross of Suddon.

In spite of the endowment, somewhat meagre, and of the various increments noted above, in the fifteenth century the priory buildings fell into decay. The reconstruction however was not carried out by Alice, posthumous daughter and heiress of Richard St. Maur, ob. 1409, who had married William Lord Zouche of Harringworth, before 1428, when her husband presented to North Barrow, but by John Stourton of Preston Plucknett, uncle of the first Lord Stourton. He died before the works were finished, but left due directions in his will, dated 10 November, 1438, and proved 27 January, 1439 (S. R. S. xvi, 143).

"I bequeath my body to holy burial in the church of Staverdale. Item, I will that my body shall be carried thither (from Preston) in my best waggon, and that the waggon and oxen shall remain to the said house for a memorial of my soul. I will that the church of Staverdale and the cloister there, shall be completed in all things, as well in glazing the windows as in other buildings to be done, and that the expenses and costs thereof shall be borne by my executors. I will that the images¹ carried thither by me shall be ordained and placed in the middle of the choir of the said church, between the stalls there, and that underneath shall be made a certain tomb ordained and walled, for the bodies of me and my wife to be placed therein reasonably and honestly after our death, with one closet of iron bars around the said tomb; and that the reading desk shall be at the head of the said tomb. I will that the aforesaid church shall be throughout honestly paved with 'Tyle' of my arms and the arms of my mother."

1. Recumbent figures of testator and wife. He left instructions for a similar tomb for the memorial of John Keynes and his wife at Dowlish Wake.

The rebuilding was completed in 1443, when Bishop Stafford commissioned his suffragan "to dedicate the nave of the conventual church of Staverdale with the choir and chancel, which John de Stourton, while yet alive, had caused to be rebuilt at his own cost, and to concede to him the right of sepulture in the said church;" (quoted in Bishop Hobhouse's paper on Stavordale, in first report of Wincanton Field Club). The testator also left to the Priory three parts of the manor of Thorn Coffin, with the advowson of the church; and his executors obtained royal license for the gift in 1442.

In 1452, Bishop Beckington authorised a "Quæstor" to gather alms throughout the Diocese on behalf of the Priory, giving him a letter of commendation addressed to the incumbents, and to the faithful.

Soon after the beginning of the sixteenth century, we find the fortunes of the Priory again united with the family of Zouche, both on the down grade. John Lord Zouche, born in 1460, grandson of Alice St. Maur, fought on the losing side at Bosworth field, was attainted and deprived of all his property. The attainder was reversed on 11 July, 1486, and an annuity of £40 allotted to him, with an equal sum to Jane his wife, "towards the sustentacion of her and her children." He also recovered some fragments of property, as he disposes in his will of the manor of Cole and Pitcombe, and of Little Houghton and Clipsham in Northants. It is generally stated that he lived a retired life at Marsh Court; but latterly he had certainly settled at Stavordale. In the terms of his will (made 8th October, 1525, proved 20th March, 1526; S. R. S. XIX, 241), "I give and bequethe all my right title and interest and terme of and in my logging and other ground thereto adjoining within the Priory of Staverdale, to Sir John Fitzjames, knight, Chief Baron, and his assigns; provided always that in anywise the said Sir John shall not suffer my sonne Sir John Zouche to occupie ni abide in the same." He further directed that his body should be buried within the Priory of

Stavordale, "in the chapel of the chantry of Jesus there, by me ordeyned and founded." A codicil to the will gives elaborate directions for the endowment of this chantry for two priests out of the rents of Pitcombe and Cole.

It is most likely that Lord Zouche had occupied, in the absence of any more suitable tenants, the domestic buildings of the Priory. A small portion, at present serving as stable with store room above, is still standing.

Although the property of the Priory should have sufficed for eight celibates, it is well known that the finances of the smaller monasteries and nunneries were beyond repair at this period. Muchelney affords a similar spectacle. Very few houses had even half their proper complement of inmates. All classes felt that the present system could not last much longer, and Bishop Foxe's preference for the foundation of a college rather than a monastery at Oxford, hardly required the stimulus of Bishop Oldham's prophetic warning that they might live to see the end and fall of monasticism. It may hardly be doubted that Lord Zouche's residence at Stavordale, taken with his grandson's letter (given below), indicates a scheme, firstly for getting rid of the canons, which was successful, and then for re-endowing the family with the Priory lands, which failed.

In 1524 William Grendon, a canon of the Priory at Taunton, was elected Prior, presumably on the *congé d'élire* of Lord Zouche, then alive. In 1533 Letters Patent were issued, dated 9th April (Pat. 24 Hen. VIII, p. 2, m(31) 5), granting permission to Grendon to transfer all the property, etc., of the Priory to William Yorke, Prior of Taunton, and his Convent for ever; "also of his abundant grace, the king gave the advowson of Wincanton church, though held of himself *in capite*, without fine or fee, great or small."¹

The domestic buildings and demesne lands were leased to

1. In view of the subsequent proceedings of the generous donor, one is irresistibly reminded of the "no preliminary fees of any description," in a certain class of advertisements and circulars.

Nicholas Fitzjames, for £5 per annum (Bishop Hobhouse's paper, as above). Nicholas was cousin and heir of Sir John Fitzjames, at that date Chief Justice of K.B. ; and the lease may have been made to carry out the provisions of Lord Zouche's will. John Lord Zouche lived until 1551, but the "logging" at Stavordale seems to have been occupied by his son Richard.

The visitation of the lesser houses took place in the Autumn of 1535, and the Act for their suppression passed through Parliament towards the end of February, 1535-6. Richard Zouche evidently considered that the time was come, and he addressed the following letter to Cromwell. *Archbold*, p. 55, gives the date as about February, 1535-6 ; MSS. Cotton, Cleop. E. IV., G. X. 390.

"Sure plesyt yor goode mastichipe to underston y^t wer I dewlle ys a pore pryery A fundacion off my nawynsetres wyche ys my lord my fatheres ynerytens ande myne And be the reson off a lowyde pryor w^t was ther whyche was a schanon off Tawnton a for browytt hytt to be a sell unto Tawnton. Ande now his hytt Dystryde and ther ys but to chanons wyche be off no goode luyng Ande yt ys gret petty the pore howyse scholde be so yll yntretyde werfor yff ytt may plese yo^r goode masterchype to be so goode master to me to gett me the pore howse wyche ys callyde Staverdell I wer bownde to pray for yo^r masterchyp. And also I schal bere yo^r my harty seruys nexte the kynge ys gras and be at yo^r commayndment be the gras off Gode he euer preserue yo^r goode masterchype yo^r howyne pore seruantt ande bedman

Rycharde Zouche."

However Stavordale as annexed to Taunton Priory was respite for three years ; the surrender is dated 12th February, 1538-9, and then it remained in the king's hand for more than four years. An entry in the Charlton Musgrove registers, under date 22nd February, 1538-9, and the wording of the Chantry certificate of 1548, "the chapel of the Chantry being

scituate within the saide lord Zouche's house at Stavordale ; " show that Richard Zouche was still holding on, but to little purpose.

The farm of Stavordale appears among the Particulars of Grant by way of exchange, to John, sixteenth Earl of Oxford, Lord High Chamberlain, dated 23rd October, 1543 ; with a certificate of the view and the measure of the wood, dated 13th June, 1543 (Hugo, *Proceedings* ix, ii, 125 ; *Archbold*, p. 215).¹ Sir Thomas Arundell and Richard Zouche did secure divers other lands at Stavordale (Origin. 36 Hen. VIII, 7 pars., rot. 91). William Lord Stourton made a successful " Request to purchase " rents and farms in Wincanton, Barrow, and Roundhill, with the farm of the rectory of Wincanton (Inq. p.m. Charles Lord Stourton, 3 and 4 Phil. and Mary, 108, 111). And so the spoil was divided.

Richard Lord Zouche only survived John Lord Zouche for about one year. His will, made 17th July, 1552, was proved at Wells, and in the official index he is described as of Stavordale. The only property mentioned is the manor of North Molton, co. Devon. A couple of entries among the baptisms in 1561 and 1564 in the Charlton Musgrove registers show that the family still remained in the parish ; and it is quite likely that the modern surname of Such designates " Founder's kin " of Stavordale Priory.

Edward, seventeenth Earl of Oxford, who died in 1604, " seemed to take a delight in selling every acre of his land at ruinously low prices." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.* LVIII, 227a). In 1785 Stavordale was sold by Dr. Burford of Banbury (Hoare, p. 124), to Sir Richard Hoare. In 1892 Sir Henry Hoare sold it to the Rev. R. L. M. Leir, of Charlton Musgrove, who has just parted with it to Mr. F. G. Sage, of Claygate, Surrey.

1. They are printed in full in Hoare's *Monastic Remains*, pp. 112-3. *Firma capitalis mansionis ibidem*, but no reference to the church. Qu.—Was it already converted into a dwelling-house ?

The available evidence seems to show that the domestic buildings, as was so often the case, were first utilized by the new owner. At the same time the almost perfect state of the walls and timber roofs of nave and chancel, prove that the church must have been secularised at a very early date. The alterations in the side windows of the chancel appear to have been introduced at a time when all tradition of Tudor labels and mouldings, which lingered long in the district, had died away. The exact date can only be settled by the careful examination of an expert. Of all the monastic churches in the county, only those at Stavordale and Woodspring survive, the latter deprived of its chancel. The tottering arches of Glastonbury Abbey will, ere long, sink under the grassy mounds which mark the graves of its brethren :

Nor you, ye proud, impute to *these* the fault :
If memory o'er their tomb no trophies raise,
Where through the long drawn isle and fretted vault
The pealing anthem swelled the note of praise.

APPENDIX.

CORRECTED LIST OF PRIORS.

- (1249) Walter, called to warrant by Richard Lovel, *Ped. Fin.* 33 H. III, 28.
- (1254) Robert, *Ped. Fin.* 38 H. III, 142 ; in 1263 makes agreement with John de Axbridge. Certainly distinct from
Robert de Charleton, on whose death
- 1310 Walter de Eton was elected (*Drok. Reg.*, 8 Mar., 1309-10). He resigned, and
- 1322 William de Nymysfield was elected (*Drok. Reg.*, 20 July, 1322). He died, and
- 1333 Henry de Nymysfield was elected (*Salopia Reg.*, 24 July, 1333).
John Bodman having died,
- 1361 John de Wincanton was elected (*Salopia Reg.*, 3 Nov., 1361).
- (1382) Robert (*Calendar of Ancient Deeds*, C. 3694).
- (1409) Oliver, mentioned in the will of Ela Lady St. Maur (*S. R. S.* XIX, 310).
- 1418 John Penne, Oct. 29, *Bubw. Reg.*, 150.
- 1440 William Poyntington, election confirmed 5 Nov. (*Harl. MSS.* 6965).
- (1501) John Selke ; his name occurs in Episcopal registers (*Harl. MSS.* 6965).
- 1502 Andrew Grey, election confirmed 22 Sept., *Reg. King.*
- 1508 John Legge. He resigned, and
- 1513 Richard Creed, canon of Bruton, was appointed 11 August.
- 1524. William Grendon, canon of Taunton, was appointed. Priory annexed to Taunton, 9th April, 1533.
Surrender, 12th Feb., 1538-9.

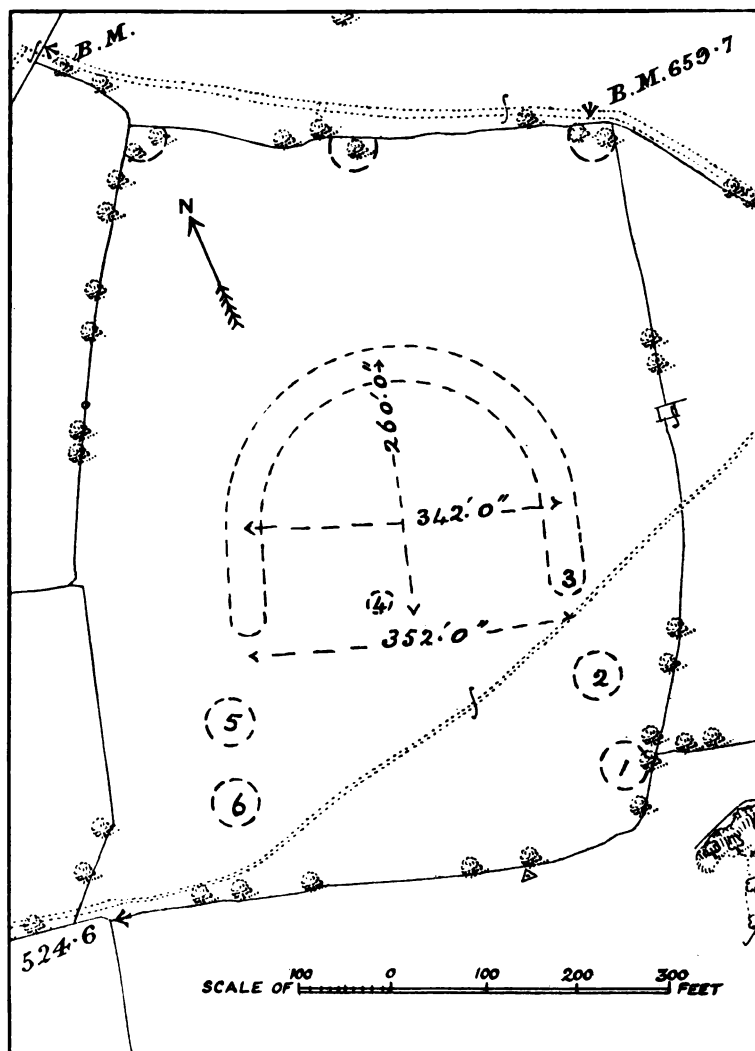
Excavations at Lansdown, near Bath.

BY THE REV. H. H. WINWOOD, M.A., F.G.S.

MANY years ago the Rev. Preb. Scarth, the late Rector of Bathwick, called my attention to some peculiar earthworks on the slope of one of the fields on Lansdown. The snow which had recently fallen, and was then gradually disappearing, left a dark line in the form of a horse-shoe. On careful examination this dark line proved to be a low bank or vallum, with a ditch on either side, and at either end of the horse shoe-shaped bank were two circles with a ditch round each of them. The circles were only slightly raised above the level of the ground, and could only be traced when the grass was short in the winter months.

Several authorities on earthworks in other places have visited these without being able to throw any light on their origin and use, and as the pick and spade are the only revealers of the long-hidden secrets of such puzzles, in conjunction with Mr. Thos. S. Bush, the Hon. Treasurer of the Bath Branch of the Society, it was determined to see what the result would be by their means. Accordingly, having first obtained leave from the tenant, Mr. Alfred Wright, we commenced work on Monday, September 7th, 1903.

It will be necessary to describe the position of the field in which they occur, and then the form and size of the earthworks themselves. They are situated on the southern slope of the second field after crossing the stile north-west of the Royal Villas, and between the 700 and 600ft. contour lines, Ordnance Survey. (The name is "Barn ground" in the Tithe Map).



PLAN OF EARTHWORK AT LANSDOWN,
PARISH OF WESTON, NEAR BATH.
"BARN GROUND," No. 136 ON TITHE PLAN.

From the accompanying plan, kindly made for me by Professor Boyd Dawkins when we visited them together, three years ago, and since accurately measured by us, their shape and size will be seen. A low bank with ditch on either side, more clearly seen on the north, takes the form of a half-circle with the two ends produced in a straight line, or, more correctly, that of a horse-shoe with the two ends somewhat enlarged, as if the shoe had two heels. Both at the east and west side are two low mounds or circles, nearly uniform in size, with a shallow ditch surrounding them.

After due consideration it was determined to cut across the centre of No. 2 circle, as a hedge ran across No. 1, and had destroyed a portion of it. Mr. Bush having carefully staked out the ground and taken the levels, we began just outside the ditch on the east side, and finding the undisturbed ground followed it through the centre to the same distance outside the ditch on the west. As the three other circles are nearly all the same size, it will be as well here to state that this one (distant 81ft. from the hedge on the east side), measured 48ft. in diameter, not including the ditch, and was raised on an average of 6ins. above the surface. The extent of the cutting, which averaged 2ft. in depth, and 2ft. in width, was 72ft. The following are the results of three days' work.

Just below the turf, averaging 3ft. or 4ft. in thickness, came a yellow tenacious clay with stones and fossils intermixed; from the latter, it was evident that the clay belonged to the Fuller's earth series, and had been washed down from somewhat higher ground. Just below the turf, and sometimes slightly buried in the clay, small pieces of modern red pottery, glazed and unglazed, broken stems of tobacco pipes, bits of iridescent glass, oyster-shells, a quantity of cinders and clinkers, and a few small fragments of chipped flints, a fragment of Pennant and White Lias, were found. At the base of the clay the broken-up beds of the Inferior Oolite were exposed with the characteristic fossils.

Having finished Circle No. 2, our attention was directed to a green depression (No. 4 in accompanying plan), about the centre of the lower part of the horse-shoe vallum. A few hours were spent here without any satisfactory results. There had evidently been a hole here, which had been filled up with stones, amongst which was a block of considerable size. After clearing these away, a crowbar was driven down some depth till it reached the soft clay. Was this a well filled up? Further digging right across this depression from either end of the horse-shoe can alone decide this question.

The next attempt was made at the south end of the horse-shoe at the east side (No. 3 on plan). The total width at this place from centre of ditch on either side was 31ft., and the cutting from side to side, commencing outside the ditch, 43ft. The deepest part on the east side was 3ft. 4ins., and the elevation above the general surface level about 6ins.

Again the undisturbed ground was struck and followed throughout with similar results to those of Circle No. 2, the same indications of modern life above the clay, and beneath it the top beds of the Inferior Oölite. Perhaps the most interesting find was a geological one: this was an Ammonite characteristic of the top beds of the Inferior Oölite, named *zigzagiceras*, about which Mr. Buckman sends me the following note:

“I have never seen any specimen of this Ammonite north of the Mendips, and this ‘find’ is a record.”

So far as the excavations have been made the only conclusion possible as to the age of these earthworks is that they are not of any antiquity; all the “finds” are comparatively recent; their origin and the object for which they were thrown up still remains a mystery.

During the progress of the work Messrs. Trice Martin and Gerald J. Grey gave their assistance occasionally; and, in conclusion, thanks are especially due to the tenant for permission to trench in his field.

Miscellanea.

The Editor will be at all times glad to receive from Members and others, communications of local interest on Archæology, Natural History, etc., for the pages devoted to "Miscellanea" in the Volumes of Proceedings.

Prehistoric Remains from Gough's Cavern, Cheddar.

THIS subject, with illustrations, has been dealt with by Mr. H. N. Davies, F.G.S., in the *Quarterly Journal* of the Geological Society, Vol. LX, pp. 335-347, and by Mr. H. St. G. Gray in *Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset*, Vol. IX, pp. 2-5; also by the Dean of Wells in the last-named publication, pp. 1-2.

Samian Pottery with Potters' Marks, in Taunton Castle Museum.

JUDGING from the collection of the so-called Samian pottery in the County Museum, it is observed that the Roman sites of Somersetshire,¹ with one exception, have produced a somewhat small quantity of this choice, finely-moulded, fictile ware. The exception is a marked one. The Roman lead mines at Charterhouse-on-Mendip have not only yielded a large variety of Roman pottery, including handles of huge amphoræ, but the Museum contains a few hundred fragments of red Samian pottery from this Roman station, presented by Mr. A. Capper Pass in 1883. As recorded in the *Proceedings*, XLVIII, pt. ii, p. 26, only five fragments of Samian out of hundreds of Ro-

1. Bath has not been taken into consideration, as Taunton Museum contains no Samian from Bath.

man and Romano-British shards from Ham Hill, have found their way into the "Walter Collection."

The other localities represented by a few fragments of true Samian are:—North Perrott Manor; Bowden Stowell; Burnham (brick clay pits); Broadwell, Drayton and Stanchester, all near Curry Rivel; and Uphill.

Several of the plain specimens of Samian ware in the collection are stamped with potters' marks, of which the following is a list:—

From Charterhouse-on-Mendip.

AISIIM	CRISPVS (?)	REDITIM
APOLAVSTI	GENITORF	ROPVSIFE
ASIATICOF	MMON (?)	SILVANI
OF COTTO	PATE----	OF SILVINI
CRISPI	OF PATRC	TITVRONIS
CRISPINI·M	PRIVAT--	OF LC·VIRIL

From North Perrott, ATILIASO (Atiliani'o)

From Ham Hill, ERTIVS F

From Somerset (?), on Patera (Stradling Collection), PATI

No locality, DONAVG (Donnavg).

Probably the rarest fragment of Roman pottery from Charterhouse is the ornamental piece of fine, thin, light red ware, with a thin yellow glaze both inside and out.

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

Notes on a further Exploration of the Fosse Road at Radstock.

IN Vol. xxx of the *Proceedings* is a Plate shewing a section of the Fosse Road at Radstock, accompanied by full notes on the same. This year—July, 1904—with the consent of Earl Waldegrave I have had the pleasure of making a cutting through another portion of the road, in view of an excursion of the Bath and District Branch of the Society to that district. In conjunction with Mr. Thos. S. Bush, a spot was selected about 108 yards to the west of the former one, which was near the junction of a lane leading to Welton, and the



EXCAVATION OF THE FOSSE ROAD,
NEAR RADSTOCK, 1904.

From a Photograph by Gerald F. Grey.

work has been attended with equally satisfactory results. Mr. Gerald J. Grey, who was present at the time the road was cut through, has kindly favoured me with one of the photographs he took, which gives one a very good idea of the formation of the road. Placing this alongside the Plate in Vol. xxx, one can see exactly how the road was built up from the ground-level. The general structure of the two sections of road agree bed for bed:—(1) the *Pavimentum*, consisting of the ordinary black soil of the country; (2) *Stammen* or *Statumen*, 6ins. thick, forming the first bed of the road, consisting of rubbly stones ranged on the ground and apparently left dry; (3) *Rudus*, apparently a concrete bed, 18ins. in thickness, the stones being mostly small in size and of a yellow colour, resembling Lias or Oölite, but the bottom 2ins., consisting of pebbles in a red matrix, derived probably from the new Red Conglomerate; (4) *Nucleus*, a layer 5ins. thick, of finer material, and of a pale yellow colour, forming a bed for the paving of the road; (5) *Summum Dorsum*, consisting of flat rubbly stones of irregular shape, derived apparently from the Lias of the country (this is 4½ins. thick); (6) superficial covering of metalling of later date, 3ins. thick; total depth of the road 36½ins. This measurement is taken at the centre, but as the layers thin off on each side, each bed in ascending order becomes more convex in form. The width of the paved surface of the road appears to be 8ft., and at the base of the road 16ft., the former shewing rut-marks, presumably of the Roman chariot-wheels, the width between the ruts being 2ft. 9ins., and from centre to centre 3ft. I have mentioned that the two sections of the road agree bed for bed, but in this cutting the pavement forming the ancient surface of the road is not quite so substantial in its character as in the section cut through in 1881. No relics were found.

A fuller account of these excavations is given in the *Trans. Bris. and Glouc. Arch. Soc.*, 1903, xxvi, ii, 326.

JAMES MCMURTRIE, F.G.S.

A Copper Celt from Staple Fitzpaine.

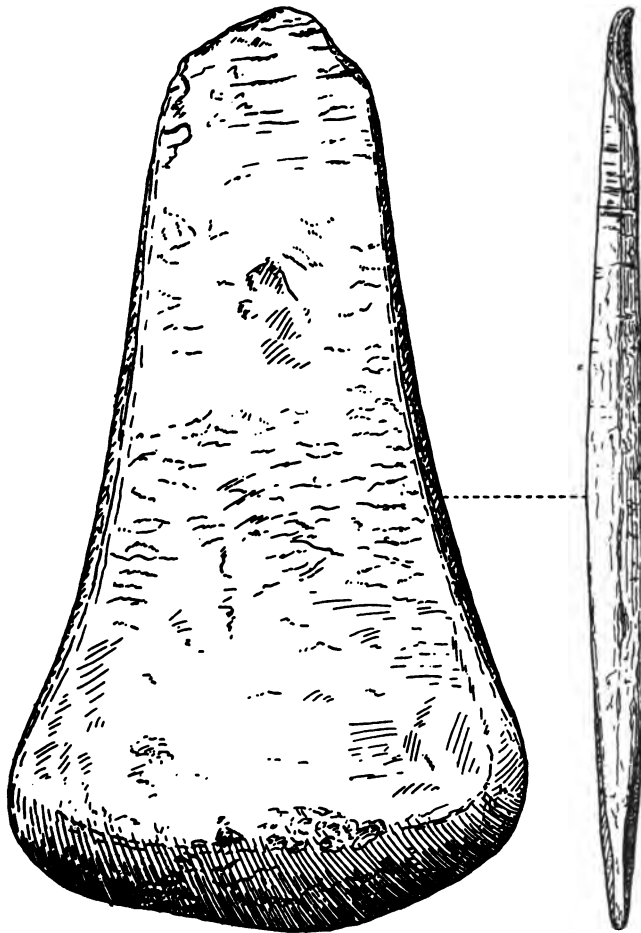
THIS rare celt is exhibited at the head of the somewhat large series of Bronze Age implements—chiefly Somerset—of which Taunton Castle Museum is justly proud. Its existence was noted a few years ago by the Hon. John Abercromby, and is recorded by Mr. George Coffey in his paper on “Irish Copper Celts,” in the *Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. XXXI, 1901, p. 278,—a paper of a character that was much needed at the time of its publication, and one which was eagerly perused by all students of the transitional period connecting the late Neolithic and early Bronze Ages. This paper recalled to the minds of antiquaries, in a remarkable manner, how original, brilliant, and correct General Pitt-Rivers was in his views as regards the development of bronze implements, and the continuity in advancement from implements of stone to those of bronze, as propounded in his famous series of lectures on “Primitive Warfare,” in 1867-9.

The implement represented in the accompanying illustration, full size, was found in November, 1857, at Staple Fitzpaine, five miles south-east of Taunton, and close to “Castle Neroche” (See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XLIX, pt. ii, pp. 23-53).

There appears to be no printed record of the actual finding of this copper celt. I say “copper” from the appearance of the metal, which has the usual red lustre of copper. Doubtless it contains a *small* percentage of tin and probably other minerals in slight quantities, but it has not yet been analysed by an expert chemist.

The celt is of the thin, flat, triangular variety, length 112 mm., with concave curves at the sides. From the side view it will be seen that the implement tapers both ways from a maximum thickness of 8 mm. There is ample proof that the celt was cast, and not hammered into shape, from the fact that a slight ridge exists along the centre of the curved sides, indicating the line of junction of the two sides of the mould. This

ridge has been partly removed ; had this been completely the case, the celt would have presented an almost quadrangular cross-section. The expanded cutting-edge, (width 62 mm.), is



Copper Celt found at Staple Fitzpaine, 1857.

(Full size. From a Drawing by H. St. George Gray).

slightly bevelled, but never apparently to a very sharp edge ; it is sharpest in the centre of the edge, where it is only 1 mm. thick. As will be seen by the side view, there are some trans-

verse incisions near the butt-end, which, of course, is not an unusual occurrence.

The surface of the celt is unusually smooth; there are, however, some very slight "pittings" and striations. The weight of the celt is $8\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. avoirdupois.

The writer has already figured this implement in "Man," January, 1904, No. 5, p. 13; and the line-block, from which the illustration has been printed, has been kindly lent by the Council of the Anthropological Institute.

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

The Right Reverend Edmund Hobhouse, D.D.

BISHOP Hobhouse, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, died on April 20th, 1904, aged eighty-seven; and was buried in the beautiful churchyard of Pitcombe (in which church his ancestors lie) on April 25th. The Bishop was unquestionably the most distinguished antiquary in the county, and was a generous benefactor of our Society. He will ever be remembered by his two principal works :—*Bishop Drokenford's Register*, and *The Pre-Reformation Churchwardens' Accounts*, which he so ably edited for the Somerset Record Society. An appreciative account of his archæological work from the pen of Canon T. Scott Holmes (reprinted by permission from *The Guardian*), together with an excellent portrait of the Bishop, will be found in the June (1904) Part of *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*.

F. W. W.

Arthur John Goodford.

THE death took place suddenly, on November 1st, 1904, of Mr. Arthur John Goodford, one of the Trustees of the Society. He was the eldest son of a former Provost of Eton, and was J.P. and D.L. for Somersetshire. He was appointed in 1900 to the chairmanship of the Somerset County Council, a post which he recently resigned on the ground of ill-health. He did good work for the county and will be greatly missed. He was in his fifty-ninth year. The funeral took place at Chilton Cantelo on November 5th, and was largely attended by his brother magistrates, the neighbouring clergy and parishioners.

F. W. W.

Rev. Prebendary A. W. Grafton.

THE Rev. Preb. Grafton, vicar of Castle Cary, who acted as one of our local secretaries, died in May last, after having been a member of our Society more than thirty years. Born in the county, and having spent the greater part of his life within its borders—as Vice-Principal of the Wells Theological College, and as Incumbent of Somerset livings at Henton, Highbridge, and Castle Cary—he was intensely interested in its history. In 1890, when the annual meeting was held at Castle Cary, Preb. Grafton read a pleasant and valuable paper on “Castle Cary Churchwardens’ Accounts, 1628-1699.” Although this was his only contribution to our *Proceedings*, he used his large stock of local knowledge in many other ways. He published “Historical Notes of Castle Cary” as a pamphlet; contributed articles to *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*; and wrote a description of his church for the Wincanton Field Club. Able, affable, and zealous in good works, Preb. Grafton will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends and neighbours.

C. T.

Austin J. King, F.S.A.

MR. Austin Joseph King, of Bath, who died on August 28th, 1904, was a remarkably able and energetic man, whose talents were largely devoted to the promotion of the best interests of the city in which he was born and in which he lived. When our Society met in Bath, in 1895, Mr. King read a short but admirable paper on “The Municipal Records of Bath,” a subject which he has dealt with much more fully and learnedly in a large volume, in the writing of which he was most ably assisted by his friend, Mr. B. H. Watts, the late Town Clerk of Bath. Mr. King was one of the most active and valued members of the Bath Literary and

Philosophical Association, and of the Bath Field Club, and for many years contributed considerably to their rotæ. In addition to various papers on literary and legal topics, he discoursed on "The Bayeux Tapestry," "Cavaliers and Roundheads : a Chapter in the History of Bath," "The Destruction of the two Churches of St. Mary in Bath," and "The Monks of Bath in the XIII and XIV Centuries." Mr. King, who was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, was a member of our Society, and was also on the committee of the Bath branch.

C. T.

Rev. R. B. Poole.

THE Rev. Robert Blake Poole, R.D., for twenty-five years vicar of Ilton, passed away, after a short illness, on December 1st, aged sixty-five. For many years he was a regular attendant at our Annual Meetings, and always took a keen and intelligent interest in the antiquities of the county. He carried out a careful and conservative restoration of Ilton church under circumstances of peculiar difficulty.

F. W. W.

Walter Winter Walter, M.R.C.S., Eng.

SINCE the issue of our last volume, Mr. W. W. Walter, of the Gables, Stoke-under-Ham, has gone to his rest. Mr. Walter was elected an honorary life member of our Society in 1902, in recognition of his having added to our Museum the splendid collection of antiquities, etc., there associated with his name. As a full description of his great gift, with his portrait and some biographical notes, appeared in Vol. XLVIII, it will not be necessary to go into further details here. Mr. Walter contributed to our *Proceedings* a most interesting paper on "The Beauchamp Castle and Free Chapel at Stoke-under-Ham," and gladly spent a considerable portion of his leisure hours for many years in trying to assist in un-

ravelling some of the historical and antiquarian problems connected with the village and neighbourhood in which he was born, and in which he lived so many years. Probably the crowning joy of his life was the assurance that his collection had been safely settled in at Taunton Castle, and that (thanks largely to the skill and labour of Mr. H. St. G. Gray) it had been so arranged that it would be a source of instruction and delight to thousands of persons for years to come.

C. T.

Frederick A. Wood.

MR. F. A. Wood, of Highfield, Chew Magna, who passed away last March, spent many years of loving labour, and a considerable sum of money, upon a work entitled *Collections for a Parochial History of Chew Magna*. This he published in 1903, for private circulation only. Mr. Wood also made abstracts from hundreds of wills (dated from 1530 to 1799), of inhabitants of Chew Magna, Chew Stoke, Dundry, and Stowey—wills that are still to be found in the Registrar's Office at Wells. These extracts were bound up in five volumes, with a good index. One copy was given to our Society, and is deposited in the Museum at Taunton. Another copy has been given to the Free Library at Weston-super-Mare, to which institution Mr. Wood bequeathed his valuable library of over six thousand volumes (specially strong in history and natural history), to which he also added an endowment of £1,000, the interest of which is to be used for adding to and maintaining his library. Mr. Wood was one of the Presidents of the Northern Branch of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, and it was during his year of office that he issued his work on Chew Magna, which he dedicated to the members, and also presented a copy to each. It is a book of about four hundred pages, with many excellent maps, plans, illustrations and pedigrees.

C. T.

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 1895 FOWLER, GERALD, Ermington, Haines Hill, Taunton.
 1871 †FOX, CHAS. H., Shute Leigh, Wellington.
 1874 FOX, F. F., F.S.A., Yate House, Yate, R.S.O., Gloucester.
 1896 FOX, Rev. J. C., Templecombe Rectory.
 1857 FOX, SYLVANUS, Linden, Wellington.
 1876 FOXCROFT, E. T. D., Hinton Charterhouse, Bath.
 1876 †FRANKLIN, H., St. Michael's, Taunton.
 1875 FROME LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.
 1898 †FRY, FRANCIS J., Cricket St. Thomas, Chard, V.P.

- 1881 †FRY, The Rt. Hon. Sir EDW., P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., etc.,
late Lord Justice of Appeal, Failand House, Bristol, V.P.
- 1893 FRY, E. A., 172, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
- 1895 FRY, Mrs. E. A., „ „ „
- 1871 †GALE, Rev. Preb. I. S., St. Anne's Orchard, Malvern.
- 1895 GALPIN, Wm., Horwood, Wincanton.
- 1904 GAWEN, C. R., Spring Grove, Milverton.
- 1894 GEORGE, FRANK, 7, Ellenborough Crescent, Weston-s-Mare.
- 1862 GEORGE, Rev. PHILIP EDW., Winifred House, Bath.
- 1887 *GIBBS, ANTONY, Tyntesfield, Wraxall, Nailsea, R.S.O.
- 1887 *GIBBS, HENRY MARTIN, Barrow Court, Barrow Gurney.
- 1884 GIFFORD, J. Wm., Oaklands, Chard.
- 1887 GILES, A. H., Westwood, Grove Park Road, Weston-s-Mare.
- 1897 GILES, W. J., 10, Sydney Terrace, Taunton.
- 1899 GODDARD, H. R., Villa Ventura, Taunton.
- 1897 GOOD, THOS., Castle Bailey, Bridgwater.
- 1887 †GOODFORD, A. J., Chilton Cantelo, Ilchester, **Trustee** (dec'sed.)
- 1902 GOODING, W. F., Durlough Elm, Bridgwater.
- 1899 GOODLAND, CHAS., Elm Bank, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1879 GOODLAND, THOS., 27, Bridge Street, Taunton.
- 1898 GOODMAN, ALBERT, 3, North Town Terrace, Taunton.
- 1899 GOODMAN, ALFRED E., 8, Osborne Terrace, Taunton.
- 1896 GOODMAN, EDWIN, Yarde House, Taunton.
- 1889 GOUGH, Wm., Langport.
- 1873 †GRAFTON, Rev. Preb., The Vicarage, Castle Cary (deceased).
- 1888 GRANT, Lady, Logie Elphinstone, Pitcaple, Aberdeenshire.
- 1892 †GRANT, Rev. Preb. C., St. Benignus' Vicarage, Glastonbury.
- 1861 GREEN, E., F.S.A., Devonshire Club, St. James's St., London.
- 1901 GREGORY, A. E. B., Fairleigh School, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1902 GREGORY, GEO., 5, Argyle Street, Bath.
- 1892 †GRESWELL, Rev. W. H. P., Dodington Rectory, Bridgwater.
- 1898 GREY, GEO. DUNCAN, LL.D., Craigfoot, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1903 GREY, GERALD J., Collina House, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
- 1902 GRUBB, JOHN, Sidcot, Winscombe.
- 1898 GURNEY, Rev. H. F. S., The Vicarage, Stoke St. Gregory.
- 1876 HADDON, CHAS., Southfield Villa, South Street, Taunton.
- 1871 HALL, HENRY, 19, Doughty St., Mecklenburgh Sq., London.

- 1887 HALL, Rev. H. F., Leasbrook, Dixton, Monmouth.
 1904 HALSWELL, GORDON, Hamswell House, Bath.
 1896 HAMLET, Rev. J., Shepton Beauchamp Rectory, Ilminster.
 1878 HAMMETT, ALEXANDER, 8, The Crescent, Taunton.
 1898 HAMMET, W. J., St. Bernard's, Upper High St., Taunton.
 1887 †HANCOCK, Rev. Preb. F., F.S.A., The Priory, Dunster.
 1903 HARE, SHOLTO, F.R.G.S., Royal Societies Club, London, S.W.
 1904 HARFORD, Rev. Canon E. J., Marston Bigott Rectory, Frome.
 1902 HARRISON, A. W., St. Katherine's, Clarence Park, Weston-super-Mare.
 1902 HARRISON, H., The Manse, Ashcombe Park, Weston-s-Mare.
 1905 HARTWRIGHT, Rev. W. R., The Vicarage, Pitminster.
 1898 HATCHER, ROBERT, Cannsfield House, Park Street, Taunton.
 1885 *HAWKESBURY, The Rt. Hon. Lord, 2, Carlton House Terrace, Pall Mall, London, S.W.
 1902 HAWKINS, Rev. HENRY, Lufton Rectory, Yeovil.
 1891 †HAYWARD, Rev. DOUGLAS LL., The Vicarage, Bruton.
 1902 ‡HAYNES, F. T. J., M.I.E.E., Belmont, Cheddon Road, Taunton.
 1905 HAYTER, LOUIS H., Tauntfield Cottage, Taunton.
 1894 †HEALE, Rev. C. H., St. Decuman's Vicarage, Watchet.
 1904 HEARD, HERBERT, The Shrubbery, Shepton Mallet.
 1899 HEATHCOTE, C. D., Bridge House, Porlock (deceased).
 1857 HEATHCOTE, Rev. S. J., The Vicarage, Williton.
 1897 HELLIER, Rev. H. G., Nempnett Rectory, Chew Stoke, Bristol.
 1897 HELLIER, Mrs. H. G., " " " "
 1903 HEMBRY, F. W., Langford, Sidcup, Kent.
 1882 HENLEY, Colonel C. H., Leigh House, Chard.
 1899 HENRY, Miss FRANCES, Brasted, Walton-by-Clevedon.
 1882 †HERRINGHAM, Rev. Preb. W. W.
 1895 HEWLETT, Mrs. G., Prean's Green, Worle, Weston-super-Mare.
 1888 HICKES, Rev. T. H. F., Hobbswell House, Cheddar.
 1884 HIGGINS, JOHN, Pylle, Shepton Mallet.
 1885 HILL, B. H., Newcombes, Crediton.
 1903 HILL, EDMOND, Stratton House, Evercreech.
 1890 HILL, W. J. C., Eastdon House, Langport.
 1904 HINGSTON, E. ALISON, Flax Bourton, R.S.O.
 1888 HIPPISELY, W. J., 15, New Street, Wells.

- 1883 †HOBHOUSE, The Rt. Rev. Bishop, Wells, V.P. (deceased).
- 1878 †HOBHOUSE, The Rt. Hon. Henry, P.C., M.P., Hadspen House,
Castle Cary, **Trustee**, V.P.
- 1890 HOBHOUSE, The Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.S.I., 15, Bruton Street,
London, W. (deceased).
- 1902 HODGE, W., 9, Market Place, Glastonbury.
- 1893 HODGKINSON, W. S., Glencot, Wells.
- 1885 †HOLMES, Rev. Canon T. SCOTT, East Liberty, Wells.
- 1903 HOMER, Rev. F. A., Holway House, Taunton.
- 1898 HONNYWILL, Rev. J. E. W., Leigh-on-Mendip Vicarage, Cole-
ford, Bath.
- 1895 †HOOD, The Rt. Hon. Sir ALEXANDER ACLAND, Bart., P.C. M.P.,
St. Audries, Bridgwater, **Trustee**.
- 1905 HOPE, Rev. H. K., Batt's Park, Trull, Taunton.
- 1886 HORNE, Rev. ETHELBERT, Downside Abbey, Bath.
- 1875 HORNER, J. F. FORTESCUE, Mells Park, Frome.
- 1898 HOSKINS, ED. J., 76, Jermyn Street, London, W.
- 1859 HOSKYNs, H. W., North Perrott Manor, Crewkerne (deceased).
- 1905 HOSKYNs, H. W. PAGET, " "
- 1884 HUDD, A. E., F.S.A., 94, Pembroke Road, Clifton.
- 1903 HUDSON, Rev. C. H. BICKERTON, Holy Rood, St. Giles, Oxford.
- 1892 HUGHES, Rev. F. L., The Rectory, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
- 1901 HUGHES, Mrs. F. L., " " "
- 1889 HUMPHREYS, A. L., 187, Piccadilly, London, W.
- 1866 †HUNT, Rev. W., 24, Phillimore Gardens, Campden Hill, Ken-
sington, W.
- 1884 HUNT, WM. ALFRED, Pen Villa, Yeovil.
- 1900 HYLTON, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Ammerdown Park, Radstock.
- 1886 HYSON, Rev. J. B., Yeovilton Rectory, Ilchester.
- 1903 ILES, ALFRED R., Shutterne House, Taunton.
- 1880 IMPEY, Miss E. C., Street.
- 1904 INGRAM, Mrs., The Lodge, Milverton.
- 1892 INMAN, T. F., Kilkenny House, Sion Hill, Bath.
- 1900 JAMES, E. HAUGHTON, Forton, Chard.
- 1901 JAMES OF HEREFORD, The Rt. Hon. Lord, P.C., Breamore,
Salisbury, and 41, Cadogan Square, London.
- 1901 JAMES, Rev. J. G., Brynhyfryd, Sherborne Road, Yeovil.

- 1885 JAMES, W. H., Weston-super-Mare.
 1889 JANE, WARREN, Waterloo Street, Weston-super-Mare.
 1893 JENNINGS, A. R., Tiverton.
 1896 JEX-BLAKE, ARTHUR JOHN, The Deanery, Wells.
 1891 †JEX-BLAKE, The Very Rev. T. W., D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Wells,
 The Deanery, Wells, V.P.
 1878 JONES, J. E., Eastcliffe, Exton, Topsham.
 1880 JOSE, REV. S. P., Churchill Vicarage, near Bristol.
 1894 JOSEPH, H. W. B., Woodlands House, Holford, Bridgwater.
 1901 JOYCE, REV. G. W., The Parsonage, Wellington.
 1904 KEILOR, REV. J. D. D., East Chinnoek Rectory, Yeovil.
 1849 KELLY, W. M., M.D., Ferring, Worthing, Sussex.
 1887 KELWAY, WM., Brooklands, Huish Episcopi, Langport.
 1877 KEMMYS-TYNTE, ST. DAVID M., 10, Royal Crescent, Bath.
 1895 †KENNION, Rt. Rev. G. W., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells,
 The Palace, Wells, V.P.
 1881 KITTLEWELL, WM., Harptree Court, East Harptree.
 1895 KING, AUSTIN J., F.S.A., 13, Queen Square, Bath (deceased).
 1902 KIRKWOOD, Colonel HENDLEY, Newbridge House, Bath.
 1887 KITE, G. H., Elmswood, Haines Hill, Taunton.
 1890 KNIGHT, F. A., Wintrath, Winscombe, Weston-super-Mare.
 1892 KNIGHT, R., Fore Street, Wellington.
 1871 LANCE, REV. W. H., Bagborough Rectory, Taunton.
 1893 LANGDON, REV. F. E. W., Membury Parsonage, Axminster.
 1904 LAURENCE, MRS., Meldon House, Weston-super-Mare.
 1898 LAWRENCE, SAMUEL, Forde House, Taunton.
 1901 LAWRENCE, S. A., Belvedere West, Taunton.
 1900 LEAN, J., Shepton Beauchamp, Ilminster.
 1900 LEAN, MRS. J., " "
 1887 LEIR, REV. L. R. M., Charlton Musgrove Rectory, Wincanton.
 1897 LENG, W. LOWE, Andorra, Hill Road, Weston-super-Mare.
 1902 LESLIE, T., 12, Mountlands, Taunton.
 1905 LETHBRIDGE, Sir WROTH P. C., Bart., 17, Hyde Park Street,
 London, W.
 1887 LEWIS, ARCHIBALD M., 3, Upper Byron Place, Clifton.
 1896 LEWIS, JOSIAH, 1, The Crescent, Taunton.
 1885 LIDDON, EDWARD, M.D., Silver Street House, Taunton.

- 1894 LIDDON, Rev. HENRY JOHN, Mount Terrace, Taunton.
1904 LIPSCOMB, Mrs., Gate House, Taunton.
1901 LLOYD, Wm. HENRY, Hatch Court, Taunton.
1869 LONG, Colonel Wm., c.m.g., Woodlands, Congresbury, Bristol.
1904 LOUCH, E. QUEKETT, The Park, Yeovil.
1894 LOUCH, J., Riversleigh, Langport.
1898 LOVEDAY, J. G., Weirfield, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
1898 LOVEDAY, Mrs. J. G., „ „ „
1897 LOVIBOND, GEO., Eastcroft, Bridgwater.
1887 LOVIBOND, Mrs., Exe House, Exeter.
1892 LUDLOW, WALTER, Alcombe, Dunster.
1868 †LUTTRELL, G. F., Dunster Castle, *Trustee*, V.P.
1870 LYTE, Sir HENRY MAXWELL, K.O.B., F.S.A., 3, Portman Square,
London, W.
1898 MACDERMOTT, Miss, High School House, Park St., Taunton.
1892 MACDONALD, J. A., M.D., 19, East Street, Taunton.
1890 MACMILLAN, W., Ochiltree House, Castle Cary.
1897 MACMILLAN, A. S., The Avenue, Yeovil.
1903 MADGE, JOHN, Somerset House, Chard.
1898 MAGGS, F. R., 15, Princes Street, Yeovil.
1903 MAIDLOW, W. H., M.D., Ilminster.
1903 MALET, Major J. WARRE, 192, Brompton Road, London, S.W.
1897 MALET, T. H. W., 23, Trafalgar Square, Chelsea, S.W.
1869 MAPLETON, Rev. H. M., Badgworth Rectory, Axbridge.
1905 MARCHANT, ALFRED B., South Petherton.
1899 MARSHALL, JAMES C., Stoke-on-Trent.
1872 MARSHALL, WILFRED GEO., Norton Manor, Taunton (deceased).
1898 MARSON, Mrs., Hambridge Parsonage, Curry Rivel.
1903 MARTIN, A. TRICE, F.S.A., Bath College, Bath.
1905 MASON, FREDERICK, School of Art, Taunton.
1904 MASON, W. J., 48, Plympton Road, Brondesbury, N.W.
1904 MAXWELL, C. J., Leycroft, Taunton.
1885 MAY, Rev. W. D., Orpington Vicarage, Kent.
1885 MAYNARD, HOWARD, Mount Nebo, Taunton.
1898 McAULIFFE, W. J., Upper High Street, Taunton.
1894 McCONNELL, Rev. C. J., Pylle Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
1894 MEADE, FRANCIS, The Hill, Langport.

- 1899 MEADE-KING, Miss MAY, Walford, Taunton.
 1898 MEADE-KING, R. LIDDON, M.D., High Street, Taunton.
 1866 MEADE-KING, WALTER, 12, Baring Crescent, Heavitree, Exeter.
 1875 MEDLEY, Rev. J. B., Tyntesfield, Bristol.
 1885 MELLOR, Rt. Hon. J. W., P.C., K.O., Culmhead, Taunton.
 1892 MEREDITH, J., M.D., High Street, Wellington.
 1902 MERRICK, JOHN, 2, Woodland Villas, Glastonbury.
 1888 MICHELL, Rev. A. T., F.S.A., Sheriffhales Vicarage, Newport, Salop.
 1904 MICHELL, THEO., Windsor Lodge, Haines Hill, Taunton.
 1886 MILD MAY, Rev. A. St. J., Hazelgrove, Queen Camel (deceased).
 1902 MITCHELL, FRANCIS H., Chard.
 1876 MITCHELL, G. W., 76, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, London.
 1902 MOLE, H. BLOOME, The Croft, Shepton Mallet.
 1882 MONDAY, A. J., 2, Fairwater Terrace, Taunton.
 1904 MONTGOMERY, Rev. C. E. GRAHAM, Bath House, Taunton.
 1902 MONTGOMERY, Rev. F. J., Halse Rectory, Taunton.
 1890 MOORE, F. S., 34, Paragon, Bath, and Castle Cary.
 1876 MORLAND, JOHN, Wyrall, Glastonbury.
 1881 MURRAY-ANDERDON, H. E., Henlade House, Taunton.
 1896 NAYLOR, J. R., C.S.I., Cadbury House, Yatton.
 1902 NEVILLE-GRENVILLE, R., Butleigh Court, Glastonbury.
 1897 NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, *per* B. F. Stevens and Brown, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.
 1899 NICOL, Major W. H., Poundisford Park, Taunton.
 1901 NIELD, WALTER, 2, Logan Road, Bishopston, Bristol.
 1895 NORMAN, Col. COMPTON, Ashmead, Mount Street, Taunton.
 1888 NORMAN, G., 12, Brock Street, Bath.
 1863 †NORRIS, HUGH, South Petherton.
 1876 ODGERS, Rev. J. E., 145, Woodstock Road, Oxford.
 1876 O'DONOGHUE, H. O'BRIEN, Long Ashton, Bristol.
 1896 OLIVEY, H. P., Albion House, Mylor, Penryn.
 1894 O'NEILL, Rev. J. M., Wembdon, Bridgwater.
 1904 PAGE, HERBERT M., M.D., The Grange, Langport.
 1902 PAGE, Rev. J. E., Loxton Rectory, Weston-super-Mare.
 1865 †PAGET, The Rt. Hon. Sir RICHARD H., Bart., P.C., Cranmore Hall, Shepton Mallet, V.P.

- 1901 PAINE, JAMES, Springfield, near Taunton.
1901 PAINE, Mrs. J., „ „
1897 PALMER, H. P., 6, Wellington Terrace, Taunton.
1875 PARSONS, H. F., M.D., 4, Park Hill Rise, Croydon.
1904 PARSONS, Rev. N., Penselwood Rectory, Bath.
1884 PASS, ALFRED C., Hawthornden, Clifton Down, Bristol.
1904 PATERSON, Rev. W. G., West Lydford Rectory, Somerton.
1904 PATTON, Mrs., Stoke House, Taunton.
1896 PAUL, A. DUNCAN, The Bank House, Chard.
1880 PAUL, R. W., F.S.A., 3, Arundel St., Strand, London, W.C.
1886 PAYNTER, J. B., Hendford Manor House, Yeovil.
1897 PEACE, ALFRED, Penlea, Bridgwater.
1898 PEAROE, EDWIN, Fore Street, Taunton.
1897 PENNY, Rev. Jas. ALPASS, Wispington Vicarage, Horncastle.
1876 PENNY, THOS., Parklands, Taunton.
1903 PENNY, T. S., Knowls, Taunton.
1889 PEROEVAL, CECIL H. SPENCER, Longwitton Hall, Morpeth.
1896 PEROIVAL, Rev. S. E., Merriott Vicarage, Crewkerne.
1881 PERFECT, Rev. H. T., Woolaton, Pinner, Middlesex.
1900 PERIAM, JOHN, 16, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.
1890 PERKINS, A. E., Cotlake House, Taunton.
1898 PERRY, Rev. C. R., D.D., Mickfield Rectory, Suffolk.
1891 PERRY, Colonel J., Crewkerne.
1888 *PETHERICK, E. A., F.R.G.S., 85, Hopton Road, Streatham.
1902 PETHICK, HENRY, Trewartha, Weston-super-Mare.
1890 PHELIPS, W. R., Montacute House, Montacute, S.O.
1882 PHILP, Capt. F. L., Pendogget, Timsbury, near Bath.
1904 PINCKNEY, A. B., F.R.I.B.A., The Orchard, Bathford, Bath.
1891 PITTMAN, J. BANKS, Basing Ho., Basinghall St., London, E.C.
1902 POLLARD, H. STANLEY, Grove House, Canon Street, Taunton.
1902 POLLARD, Mrs. H. S. „ „ „
1882 POOLE, HUGH R., South Petherton.
1894 POOLE, Rev. ROBERT BLAKE, Ilton Vicarage (deceased).
1898 POOLE, WM., Park Street, Taunton.
1885 POOLL, R. P. H. BATTEN, Road Manor, Bath.
1880 PORCH, J. A., Edgarley House, Glastonbury.
1898 PORTMAN, Hon. E. W. B., Hestercombe Park, Taunton.

- 1876 †PORTMAN, The Rt. Hon. Viscount, Bryanston House, Blandford, Patron.
- 1902 POWELL, Rev. A. H., LL.D., The Vicarage, Bridgwater.
- 1892 POWELL, SEPTIMUS, The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1902 PRICE, J. GAY, 12, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1900 †PRICE, Rev. S. J. M., Manor House, Kingston, Taunton.
- 1896 PRIDEAUX, C. S., L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng., Ermington, Dorchester.
- 1894 PRIDEAUX, W. DE C., L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng., " "
- 1880 †PRING, Rev. DANIEL J., The Vicarage, North Curry.
- 1891 QUICKE, Rev. C. P., Ashbrittle Rectory, Wellington.
- 1898 RABAN, Rev. R. C. W., The Vicarage, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.
- 1854 *RAMSDEN, Sir JOHN W., Bart., Bulstrode, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks; and Byram, Yorks.
- 1901 RANSOM, WM., F.S.A., Fairfield, Hitchin.
- 1891 RAWLE, E. J., 1, Lower Camden, Chislehurst, Kent.
- 1886 RAYMOND, WALTER, Sutherland House, Preston, Yeovil.
- 1902 REEDER, Rev. W. T., Bradford Vicarage, Taunton.
- 1888 RICHARDSON, Rev. A., Combe Down Vicarage, Bath.
- 1898 RIGDEN, G. W., 2, Cyprus Terrace, Taunton.
- 1880 RISLEY, S. NORRIS.
- 1897 RIXON, W. A., Alfoxton Park, Holford, Bridgwater.
- 1892 ROBERTS, F. W., Northbrook Lodge, Taunton.
- 1898 ROBERTS, KILHAM, M.R.C.S. Eng., Shillington, Bedfordshire.
- 1880 ROCKE, Mrs., Chalice Hill, Glastonbury.
- 1904 ROGERS, F. EVELYN, Hamilton House, Lansdown, Bath.
- 1870 ROGERS, T. E., Yarlington House, Wincanton.
- 1882 ROGERS, W. H. H., F.S.A., Ridgeway, Colyton, Devon.
- 1877 ROSE, Rev. W. F., Hutton Rectory, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1903 ROSS, Rev. D. MELVILLE, The Vicarage, Langport.
- 1877 ROSSITER, G. F., M.B., Cairo Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1886 ROWE, J. BROOKING, F.S.A., Castle Barbican, Plympton.
- 1898 ROWLEY, W. L. P., Brasenose College, Oxford.
- 1896 RUDDOCK, Miss FANNY M., Elmfield, Clevedon.
- 1860 RUEGG, LEWIS H., Westbury, Sherborne.
- 1891 RUTTER, Rev. J. H., Haverhill Vicarage, Suffolk.
- 1904 SAGE, F. G., The Meadows, Claygate, Surrey.
- 1903 SALE, Mrs., Woodlands, Swainswick, Bath.

- 1878 †SAMSON, C. H., F.R.I.B.A., The Laurels, Taunton.
1889 SAUNDERS, G., The Grove, Staplegrove, Taunton.
1849 SCOTT, Rev. J. P., Wey House, Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton.
1896 SCOTT, M. H., 5, Lansdown Place West, Bath.
1885 †SEALE, Rev. F. S. P., East Brent Vicarage, Highbridge, R.S.O.
1898 SEALY, W. H. S., Hillside, Haines Hill, Taunton.
1868 SEYMOUR, ALFRED, Knoyle, Wilts (deceased).
1877 SHELDON, THOS., 17, Albert Road, Clevedon.
1902 SHEPHERD, B. C., Knowle Hall, Bridgwater.
1903 SHEPHERD, HERBERT H., The Shrubbery, Ilminster.
1903 SHEPPARD, H. BYARD, 8, Hammet Street, Taunton.
1903 SHILLITO, Rev. W. F., The Vicarage, Creech St. Michael.
1896 SHORE, Comdr. The Hon. H. N., R.N., Mount Elton, Clevedon.
1895 SHUM, F., F.S.A., 17, Norfolk Crescent, Bath.
1903 SIBBALD, J. G. E., Mount Pleasant, Norton St. Philip, Bath.
1849 SLADE, WYNDHAM, Montys Court, Taunton.
1869 †SLOPER, E., Dashwood House, 9, New Broad St., London.
1898 SMITH, A. J., 47, North Street, Taunton.
1868 †SMITH, Rev. Preb. G. E., Brent Knoll Vicarage, Bridgwater.
1896 SMITH, H. W. CARLETON.
1893 SMITH, J. H. WOOLSTON, Town Hall, Minehead.
1882 SMITH, WM., M.D., Weyhill, Andover.
1900 SNELL, F. J., 36, St. Peter Street, Tiverton.
1883 SOMERVILLE, A. FOWNES, Dinder House, Wells.
1886 SOMMERVILLE, R. G., Ruishton House, Taunton.
1904 SORBY, Rev. ARCHIBALD, Enmore Rectory, Bridgwater.
1891 SOUTHALL, H., The Craig, Ross.
1884 SOUTHAM, Rev. J. H., Trull Vicarage, Taunton.
1901 SOUTHCORBE, H. W., The Park, Yeovil.
1853 SPEKE, WM., Jordans, Ilminster.
1884 SPENCER, FREDK., Pondsmead, Oakhill, Bath.
1871 SPENCER, J. H., Brookside, Corfe, Taunton.
1902 SPENDER, Miss, 34, Marlborough Buildings, Bath.
1876 SPILLER, H. J., Hatfield, Taunton.
1881 SPILLER, Miss, Sunny Bank, Bridgwater.
1901 SPRANKLING, E., Brookfield Cottage, South Road, Taunton.
1885 STANDLEY, A. P., Rossall School, Fleetwood.

- 1874 †STANLEY, E. J., M.P., Quantock Lo., Bridgwater, **Trustee, V.P.**
 1897 STANWAY, MOSES, 1, Hovelands, Taunton.
 1901 STATHAM, Rev. S. P. H., Chaplain to the Forces, and Rector
 of St. Mary-in-the-Castle, Dover.
 1877 STEEVENS, A., Osborne House, Taunton.
 1904 STEEVENS, Mrs., " " "
 1902 STEPHENSON, Rev. E. H. C., Lympham Rectory, Weston
 super-Mare.
 1899 STERRY, Rev. F., Chapel Cleeve, Washford, Taunton.
 1876 STOATE, WM., Ashleigh, Burnham.
 1902 STRACHEY, Sir EDWARD, Bart., M.P., Sutton Court, Pensford.
 1900 STREET, Rev. JAMES, The Vicarage, Ilminster.
 1883 STRINGFELLOW, A. H., The Chestnuts, Taunton.
 1902 STRONG, C. H., St. Dunstan's School, Burnham.
 1903 STRONG, WM., 6, College Gardens, Carleton Road, Tufnell
 Park, London, N.
 1897 SULLY, G. B., Ashleigh, Burnham.
 1893 SULLY, J. NORMAN, Hardwicke Hill, Chepstow.
 1892 SULLY, T. N., Avalon Ho., Priory Rd., Tyndall's Pk., Clifton.
 1897 SUMMERFIELD, WM., Charlemont, Wilton, Taunton.
 1898 SURRAGE, E. J. ROCKE, 2, Brick Court, Temple, London.
 1904 SWANWICK, ERNEST, The Fort, Milverton.
 1902 SWEETMAN, GEORGE, 11, Market Place, Wincanton.
 1900 †SYDENHAM, G. F., Battleton House, Dulverton.
 1892 TANNER, Rev. T. C., Burlescombe Vicarage, Wellington.
 1897 TARR, FRANCIS J., Westaway, Yatton.
 1892 TAYLOR, Rev. A. D., The Rectory, Churchstanton.
 1897 TAYLOR, Rev. C. S., F.S.A., Banwell Vicarage, R.S.O., Som.
 1903 TAYLOR, THEO., Roslin Villa, Richmond Road, Taunton.
 1896 THATCHER, A. A., Midsomer Norton, Bath.
 1892 THATCHER, EDW. J., The Manor House, Chew Magna, Bristol.
 1890 THOMAS, C. E., Granville, Lansdown, Bath.
 1881 THOMPSON, Rev. A., Montrose, Weston Park, Bath (deceased.)
 1905 THOMPSON, Miss ARCHER, Montrose, Weston Park, Bath.
 1897 THOMPSON, A. G., Thelma, Greenway Avenue, Taunton.
 1903 T HORNE, F., 66A, Grove Road, Eastbourne.
 1904 THRING, Mrs. GODFREY, Ploncks Hill, Shamley Green, Guildford.

- 1902 TIDMAN, C. J., 9, Ellenborough Crescent, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1879 †TITE, Chas., Rosemount, Taunton, **General Secretary.**
- 1892 TITE, Mrs. C., „ „
- 1897 TODD, D'ARCY, 36, Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, London, W.
- 1896 TOFT, Rev. H., The Rectory, Axbridge.
- 1870 TOMKINS, Rev. W. S., 33, Canynge Square, Clifton.
- 1883 TORDIFFE, Rev. STAFFORD, Ashwick Vicarage, Bath.
- 1866 TRASK, CHAS., Courtfield, Norton-sub-Hamdon, Ilminster.
- 1894 TRENCHARD, W. J., Springfield, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.
- 1900 TREPPIN, E. C., F.S.A., Orchard Portman House, Taunton.
- 1903 TREVELYAN, Sir WALTER, Bart., Nettlecombe Court, Taunton.
- 1885 †TREVILIAN, E. B. CELY, Midelney Place, Curry Rivel, V.P.
- 1898 TREVILIAN, Mrs. E. B. C., „ „
- 1900 TROYTE-BULLOCK, Major E. G., Silton Lodge, Zeals, Bath.
- 1882 TUCKER, W. J., The Grange, Chard.
- 1886 TUCKETT, F. FOX, Frenchay, Bristol.
- 1890 TURNER, H. G., Staplegrove Manor, Taunton, and 19, Sloane Gardens, London, S.W.
- 1901 TYLOR, EDWARD B., D.C.L., F.R.S., Professor of Anthropology, Museum House, Oxford.
- 1898 UTTERSON, Maj.-General, 11, Ellenborough Crescent, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1890 VALENTINE, E. W., Broad St., Somerton.
- 1900 VAUGHAN, Rev. E. T., Broadleigh, Wellington.
- 1900 VAWDREY, Mrs., Westfield, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1899 VICKERY, A. J., 16, Bridge Street, Taunton.
- 1898 VILE, J. G., Wilton Lodge, Taunton.
- 1904 VILE, Mrs. J. G., „ „
- 1902 VILLAR, W. J., Tauntfield House, Taunton.
- 1898 VILLAR, Mrs. W. J., „ „
- 1905 VINOENT, Rev. E. B., King's College, Taunton.
- 1887 WADMORE, Rev. J. A. W., Barrow Gurney Vicarage, Bristol.
- 1898 WAINWRIGHT, CHAS. R., Summerleaze, Shepton Mallet.
- 1896 WAIT, H. W. K., Woodborough House, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
- 1889 WAKEFIELD, J. E. W., Hoveland Lodge, Taunton.
- 1899 WALDEGRAVE, Rt. Hon. Earl, Chewton Priory, Bath.
- 1876 WALDRON, CLEMENT, Llandaff, S. Wales.

- 1902 WALTER, R. HENSLEIGH, Hawthornden, Stoke-under-Ham.
 1903 WALTER, R. TERTIUS, Ilminster.
 1883 †WALTER, W. W., The Gables, Stoke-under-Ham (deceased).
 1904 WALTON, Rev. J. L., Hestercombe, Taunton.
 1897 WARRY, H. COCKERAM, The Cedars, Preston Rd., Yeovil.
 1901 WASHINGTON, Rev. MARMADUKE, South Cottage, Felixstowe.
 1888 WATTS, B. H., 13, Queen Square, Bath (deceased).
 1882 WEAVER, CHAS., Uplands, 52, St. John's Road, Clifton.
 1883 †WEAVER, Rev. F. W., F.S.A., Milton-Clevedon Vicarage, Evercreech, Bath, **General Secretary.**
 1903 WEAVER, J. REGINALD H., 20, Lammas Park Road, Ealing.
 1904 WEDD, H. G., Eastdon, Langport.
 1900 WELBY, Lt.-Colonel A. C. E., M.P., 26, Sloane Court, Lower Sloane Street, London, S.W.
 1857 WELCH, C., 21, Ellesker Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.
 1896 WELLS, THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF.
 1896 WELLS THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.
 1896 WERE, FRANCIS, Gratwicke Hall, Barrow Gurney, Bristol.
 1896 WEST, Rev. W. H., 25, Pulteney Street, Bath.
 1876 WESTLAKE, W. H., 65, High Street, Taunton.
 1896 WHALE, Rev. T. W., Mount Nessing, Weston Park, Bath.
 1897 WHISTLER, Rev. C. W., M.R.C.S., Stockland Vicarage, Bridgewater.
 1898 WHITE, SAMUEL, The Holt, Mountlands, Taunton.
 1885 WHITTING, Lt.-Col. C. E., Uphill Grange, Weston-super-Mare.
 1897 WHITTING, Mrs. E. M.
 1904 WHITTUCK, E. A., Claverton Manor, Bath.
 1902 WICKHAM, Rev. J. D. C., Manor House, Holcombe, Bath.
 1904 WIGRAM, Miss, King's Gatchell, Taunton.
 1895 WILKINSON, Rev. T., Earlsdene, Arthog Rd., Hale, Altrincham.
 1897 WILLCOCKS, A. D., 2, Marlborough Terrace, Park St., Taunton.
 1893 WILLIAMS, THOS. WEBB, The Lodge, Flax Bourton, R.S.O.
 1896 WILLS, H. H. W., Barley Wood, Wrington.
 1885 WILLS, Sir W. H., Bart., Coombe Lodge, Blagdon, R.S.O., and 25, Hyde Park Gardens, London, W.
 1903 WINCKWORTH, WADHAM B., Sussex Lodge, Taunton.
 1874 WINTER, Major J. A., 35, Silverdale Road, Sydenham.

List of Members, 1904-5.

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- 1868 †WINTERBOTHAM, W. L., M.B., Castle St., Bridgwater.
1860 WINWOOD, Rev. H. H., 11, Cavendish Crescent, Bath.
1881 WINWOOD, T. H. R., Wellisford Manor, Wellington.
1894 WOOD, Rev. W. BERDMORE, Bicknoller Vicarage, Taunton.
1878 WOODFORDE, Rev. A. J., Locking Vicarage, Weston-s.-Mare.
1899 WOODWARD, Miss J. L., The Knoll, Clevedon.
1885 WOOLER, W. H., The Chalet, Weston-super-Mare.
1903 WORTHINGTON, HENRY H., Bindon, Wellington.
1885 †WORTHINGTON, Rev. J., Chudleigh Cottage, Cullompton.
1902 WRENN, W. A., 7, Mountlands, Taunton.
1885 WRIGHT, W. H. K., Free Library, Plymouth.
1894 WYATT, J. W., Eastcourt, Wells.
1904 YOUNG, Rev. F. W., The Vicarage, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.

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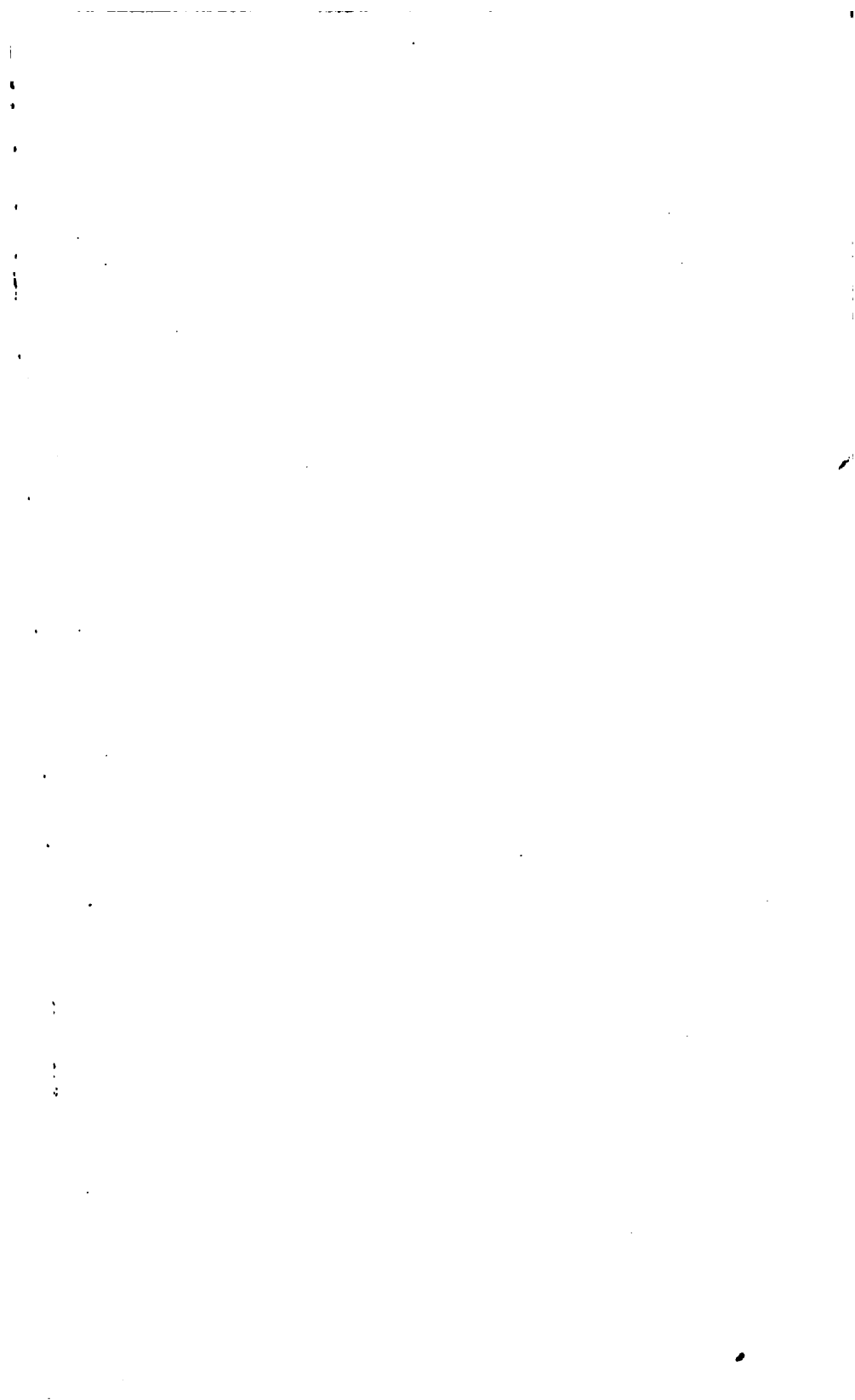
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